The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,899.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
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Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding Insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

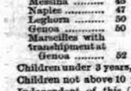
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, (2,301 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. .. „ 699 „ „ 350

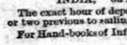
Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th March 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P., Captain G. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 30th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. MARTABAN will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st March, at 4 P.M., for Cochin, calling at Ports under. Another Steamer will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th April, and every Tuesday fortnight thereafter.

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	21st	Mar.	Leave Allipi	27th Mar.
„ Ratnagherry	22nd	„	„ Cochin	27th „
„ Malwan	22nd	„	„ Beypore	28th „
„ Vingoria	22nd	„	„ Calicut	28th „
„ Goa	23rd	„	„ Tellicherry	29th „
„ Carwar	24th	„	„ Cannanore	29th „
„ Coompta	28rd	„	„ Mangalore	29th „
„ Mangalore	27th	„	„ Coompta	30th „
„ Cannanore	28th	„	„ Carwar	30th „
„ Tellicherry	29th	„	„ Goa	30th „
„ Calicut	29th	„	„ Vingoria	31st „
„ Beypore	30th	„	„ Malwan	31st „
„ Cochin	30th	„	„ Ratnagherry	31st „
Arrive Allippi	30th	„	Arrive Bombay	1st April.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA and the 1st
BOMBAY on the 24th,
of each month.

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£17	£12	£7
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	40	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines and Spirits. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching Messina or Stromboli, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within three months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SONS' Ship CITY OF YORK, 1,194 Tons register, Captain Auld, to be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 30th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th March 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, John C. Clark, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant, and will meet with dispatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Cumming, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1871.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM

LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.
GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import

on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.
200 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long.....5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.....Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. ..... „ 125 each.
„ „ 600 „ ..... „ 100 „
American Union Scales ..... „ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. ..... „ 15 „
Ditto ..... „ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz. ..... „ 10 „
Preserved Oysters, 1 lb. tins. ..... „ 2 per doz.
Ditto Quarters, ... „ 6 „
Condensed Milk ..... „ 12 „
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins ..... „ 18 „
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins ..... „ 12 „
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins ..... „ 12 „
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins ..... „ 9 „

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The

undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s..... }

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods :—
34 Handsome Scinde Gold Embroidered Scarfs
46 Cases Sodawater Bottle Corks
2 Bales Scarlet Woollen Cloth

By order of Messrs Bell, Ventz, and Lucius, and on account and risk of Sha Ludha Nathoo—
H B—155, 172, and 191—3 Cases Satin, double
35 very rich Persian Carpets and Carpet Rugs
145 Coloured Woollen Nomda Carpets
32 Handsome Railway Rugs
100 Bags of Churrus

AT 1 P.M.

A Chesnut Galloway, 7 years old
1 Handsome English-built Buggy, with Horse and Harness
1 English-built strong Shigram
1 ditto Brougham, with pair of Bay Arab Horses and Harness

Bombay, 18th March 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a First-rate Full-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, an English-built light glass circular Miniature Brougham, a pair of powerful Bay fast-trotting Arab Horses, a strong Grey Brougham Horse, Harness, &c., at No. 74, Malabar Hill, next to the Residence of A. Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovenamed place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Edward Walker, Esq., whose family is proceeding to England.

The same comprises rich star-cut Glassware, consisting of Wine, Claret, Champagne, Wine and Water Glasses, Finger Cups, Soda Water Tumblers, quart, pint, and claret Decanters, Ice Plates, Glass Dessert Service, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, best electro-plated Cruet and Pickle Frames, Table Candlesticks, Tea and Coffee Services, a set of Dessert Knives and Forks in Mahogany case, a set of best ivory handle Table Cutlery, by Mappin Brothers, furniture of richly carved blackwood, such as Circular, Pier, Card, Sofa, Dining, Writing, Washing, and Dressing Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Drawing and Dining Room, Easy, Predieu, Rocking, and Baby's Chairs, Teapoys, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobe, Screen, horned Hatstand, Flower and Book Stands, Dumb Waiter, Iron and Brass Four-post Bedsteads complete with beds, pillows and curtains, Child's Cot, Sideboard, Whatnot, a first-rate full-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, handsome Flower Vases, Table Ornaments and Bijoutrie, 2 and 4 light Hanging Argand Lustres, Carpets, elegant Pictures in gilt and maple frames, bronze and glass pedestal, Argand Lamps, Hanging Punkah, Bath and Dispenseroon Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Garden Flower Pots, China and Coir Matting, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

An English-built light circular fronted Miniature Brougham.
A pair of powerful Bay fast-trotting Arab Horses.
A strong Grey Brougham Horse.
Plated Mounted double and single Harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues with full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 18th March, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION !

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, MARCH 18TH.

The VICTORIA DRAMATIC CLUB will represent THIS EVENING the admirable play, entitled,

"DADEY-DARIAV,

Or God, the Protector of

KHOOSRO."

To be followed by the laughable Farce, called

"HUJJUMDAS."

An efficient Band will be in attendance.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Second Sessions of 1871 of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Hon. the Chief Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 10th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Island Salsette, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of March 1871, and in the thirty-fourth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. BHAU DAJI, Sheriff.

THE DHURRUMSEY SPINNING AND

WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the DHURRUM-EY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Sassoon Jassajee Hassajee Mandavie Bunder, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive the Report of the Directors and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December 1870.

2.—To elect Directors.

3.—To elect Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th March to 3rd April 1871 (both days inclusive).

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at their Office, No. 4, Cottage Hotel Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 16th March 1871, there were present twenty Shareholders.

Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, occupied the Chair.

The Notice convening the Meeting was read, and the following Resolutions were unanimously carried :—

1st—Proposed by Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., seconded by Aga Zamiel Abaideen Shecarasee, Esq.—"That the Report read, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted."

2nd—Proposed by Cowasjee Jamsedjee, Esq., seconded by Rustomjee Framjee Devacha, Esq.—"That Messrs. Govind Gungadhur and Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy be re-elected Directors."

3rd—Proposed by Jamsedjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., seconded by Rustomjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.—"That Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody be appointed Auditor for the ensuing year, and that his Allowance be fixed at 100 Rupees."

4th—Proposed by Cowasjee Jamsedjee Jessawalla, Esq., seconded by Rustomjee Framjee Devacha, Esq.—"That the Accounts of the Company, as they stand on the 30th April 1871, be prepared as soon after that date as possible, and laid before a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders to be called for inspecting the same, and if advisable to declare a Dividend."

5th—Proposed by Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy, Esq., seconded by Esseofally Sumsoodin, Esq.—"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, Chairman.

Bombay, 17th March 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steamer

CORDOVA, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby informed that she will COMMENCE DISCHARGING at once. Freight to be paid to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1871.

MR. BENJAMIN ROBB having secured an

interest in the invention of the EUREKA COTTON GIN, is hereby INVESTED with a POWER OF ATTORNEY to act for me during my absence from India.

EDWARD JONES,
Patentee Eureka Cotton Gin.

Bombay, 17th March 1871.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD of EDUCATION.—WANTED, a EUROPEAN HEAD MASTER for a

High school about to be established at the Hill Station of Panchgunny. He must be a Communicant of the Church of England and qualified to prepare Candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. Apply by letter, enclosing copies of Testimonials, to the Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Byculla, Bombay.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted

for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS, &c., EXPECTED BY THE MAIL.

Commercial Code of Signals	...	...	Rs.	7 8
East Indian Ready Reckoner and Table Book	...	...	...	4 0
Lothair ...	...	...	...	3 12
Bufton on Billiards	...	...	...	6 12
Roberts on Do	...	...	...	4 12
Original Sunscrit Texts, Vol. V, by J. Muir	...	...	...	13 4
Ollendorff's Method of learning Italian. Fifth Edition	...	...	...	7 8
Forbes's Persian Grammar	...	...	...	8 0
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar ...	...	...	...	5 0
Forbes's Translation of the Bagh-o-Bahar	...	...	...	5 0
Platt's Translation of the Ikhwann-S-Safa	...	...	...	6 12
History of Freemasonry, by J. G. Findel. ...	...	...	...	7 8
The Year-Book of Facts for 1871, by J. Timbs ...	...	...	...	3 4
A Curve-Book, containing descriptions of every Practical Method of Setting out Curves of Roads, Railways and Canals, illustrated by Diagrams, by L. D'A. Jackson ...				5 4
The Diseases of Women, by Dr. Graily Hewitt ...				15 0
A Treatise on the Diseases and Surgery of the Mouth, Jaws, and Associate parts, by James E. Gametson ...				20 0
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by A. B. Garod. Third Ed.				7 14
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Jany. to June 1870 ...				3 12
Ditto ditto July to Dec. 1870 ...				3 12
Prophecy. A preparation for Christ, by H. F. Smith ...				7 8
Tinsley's Magazine, Vols. 5, 6, 7 ...			... each	5 0
Good Words for 1870 ...	...	...	...	5 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Smith's Crest Packets ...	...	...	per packet...	0 12
Ditto Packet 3 stage Stamps ...			„ ...	1 4
Egg Trays, beautifully carved with three cups ...			...	3 8
Bread Plate, neatly finished ...	...	...	...	4 0
Bread Knife ...	...	...	...	3 12

Bombay, 18th March 1871. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLECHASES, 1871.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

PROGRAMMES,
PRICE FOUR ANNAS EACH,
MAY BE HAD AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
AND
ON THE COURSE.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

OWING to the DEATH of Mr. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, of the Firm of INGLIS and SUTHERLAND, Contractors, G. I. P. Railway No. 19 Contract,

all parties having CLAIMS against or Moneys due to the said Firm, are requested to forward the same not later than the 18th March, to Mr. J. CROSS, District Pleader, Poona.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have admitted Mr. FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON a PARTNER in our FIRM as from the 15th ultimo.

Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. T. GINGER and C. STEPHENS and SONS beg to inform their Constituents and the Public that their FIRMS will be AMALGAMATED from the 1st of April 1871, and that the business will be conducted at the present premises occupied by Mr T. Ginger, Girgaum Road (late Remount Lines), under the designation of GINGER, STEPHENS and SONS.

T. GINGER.
C. STEPHENS & SONS.

15th March 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April 1871, Mr. JOSEPH PASCOAL DE MELLO will cause to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

premises bearing No. 44 and situate at Cavel Street, or First Varieswarree Lane, number the Fort, the wooden and other description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the Property of Mr. THOMAS ELLISON, lately a Contractor and Stevedore, in Bombay, for the payment of arrears of rent due by that Gentleman for the aforesaid premises.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The Sir GEORGE'S MEDAL will be PLAYED FOR on the mornings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 20th and 21st inst. Play to commence at 6 o'clock. Members intending to play are requested to send in their names to the undersigned on or before the 18th.

The HANDICAP CUP, presented by the Calcutta Golf Club, will be PLAYED FOR on MONDAY, the 27th inst. Play to commence at 6 A.M. Entries to close on the 21st.

JOHN J. WINTON,
Honorary Secretary.

9th March 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further DIVIDEND of THREE HUNDRED RUPEES per SHARE has been DECLARED for the year ending 31st December 1870, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th March 1871.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY, held on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE (75) per SHARE, for the year ending 31st December 1870, has been declared and payable to the Registered Shareholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company No. 149, Doongree Colee Street.

Share Certificates are required to be produced when applying for payment. NURSEY DAMODHUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 149, Doongree Colee Street, Bombay, 13th March 1871.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

Branches :

Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and undertake the collecting interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms : if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be 1 per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates :—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jaence fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaence Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 7, Calbadavie Road 17th Cotober 1870.

JONES' PATENT GIN.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY, limited, have been appointed SOLE AGENTS

in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager, who is authorized to register orders for New Gins and the necessary Beaters for converting the "Macarthy."

EDWARD JONES, Patentee.

Bombay, 9th March 1871.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BULL AND COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS, CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs, Residents of Bombay and Mofussil, to the undermentioned Stores, which cannot be surpassed at their respective quotations.

HAM, BACON, and CHEESE,
Received Overland.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, per lb.	...	0 14	1 0
Bath Chops and Tongues, ditto	...	0 14	1 0

PRESERVED MEATS—

Crosse and Blackwell, and D. Hogarth's			
Beef a la Mode, in 1 lb. tins, per lb...	...	0 10	0 12
Do Roast ditto ditto ...	...	0 10	0 12
Do & Vegetable ditto ditto ...	...	0 10	0 12
Do Corned ditto ditto ...	...	0 10	0 12
Mutton, Roast ditto ditto ...	...	0 10	0 12
Lamb and Peas ditto ditto ...	...	0 14	1 0
Mutton and Vegetable, in 1 lb. tins, per lb...		0 10	0 12
Do Scotch Haggis ditto ditto ...	...	0 12	0 14
Veal Stewed with Vegetable ditto ditto ...	...	0 12	0 14
Do Do Green Peas ditto ditto ...	...	0 12	0 14
Do boiled with Vegetable ditto ditto ...	...	0 12	0 14
Do Calf's Head with Bacon ditto ditto ...	...	1 0	1 2

PIES—

Veal and Ham Pie ...	...	1 0	1 4
Pork Pie ...	...	1 0	1 4
Yorkshire Game Pie ...	...	1 4	1 8

GAME and POULTRY—

Fowl, Boiled and Roast ...	...	1 2	1 4
Duck and Green Peas ...	...	1 2	1 4
Rump Steaks ...	...	1 0	1 4
Partridge, Roast ...	...	2	2 8
Grouse, Roast ...	...	2 12	3 0
Hare, Jugged, Roast and Stewed ...	...	0 14	1 0

POTTED MEATS and FISH—

Potted Beef ...	...	each 0 10	0 12
Do Ham ...	...		
Do Tongue ...	...		
Do Meat, (Strasburg Paste)	...		
Yarmouth Bloater Paste ...			
Anchovy Paste ...	...		
Potted Game ...	...		
Do Salmon ...	...		
Do Ham and Chicken	...		
Shrimp Paste ...	...		
Pate de Diable ...	...		

TART FRUITS—

Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb, each		0 8	0 10
Apple, Currant, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry, Red Currant, and Black Currant, each ...	...	0 10	0 12

SAUCES—

Cold Meat, Windsor, General, and Lord Mayor	in ½ pints...	0 8	0 10
Do do do	pints...	0 12	0 14
City of London, Beef-steak, Gloucester, Harvey, John Bull, Tomato, Wellington	½ pints	0 8	0 10
Do do do	pints	0 12	0 14
King of Oude's sauce, in ½ pints ...		0 12	0 14
Essence of Anchovies	...	1 4	1 6
Lea and Perrins' Sauce ...	½ pints	0 10	0 12

VINEGAR, MUSTARD, and SALT—

Vinegar, White Wine (Cross and Blackwell's), in quarts		0 8	0 10
Do Chili and Tarragon, in pints ...		0 10	0 12
Mustard, best Durham, in ½ lb bottles		0 8	0 10
Do do do in

MMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

GOVERNMENT paper rising. Land shares firm, and Spinning shares weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number Shares.	Nomal. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	98
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,875
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New ...	675
10,000	500	100	6o.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue.....	167½
6,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380 nl.
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250 par.
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	all	12½ p.ct.	National Bank of India.	110
15,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	9,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.....	1,650
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1910
1,000	1,000	1,4	Nil	Fort Canning	320

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.1	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 1	12.10.7	do.	Do.	26
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	100.5.1	do.	Do. New shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	2,000	2,850	25p.p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	2,300
200	2,000	1,400	70p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee ...	775
250	1,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	450
150	12,000	1,000	80p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,000
200	2,000	11	250p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	2,200
700	500	all	60p.c.	Do. New	183
400	1,500	all	200p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	5,600
350	4,000	all	....	East India Press Co	5,500
150	7,500	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.....	9,700
300	1,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press ...	975
200	1,000	21	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	1,275
1,000	500	1,000	120 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.....	980
2,000	400	35	35 p.c.	Rafue. Press & G. Co...	4 5
12	1,000	all	60p.c.	Prince of Wales Press...	2,350
25	1,000	776	75 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
15	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Times of India	1,500
25	1,500	all			

...shares at Rs 90.
...Co's shares at Rs 52.
...with Tea Co's full y paid-up shares at Rs 170.
...Darjeeling Tea Co's shares at Rs 18.
—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 17.

Butler, Riding Master, Royal Artillery, en route, from Ahmedabad.
Gordon, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, en route, from Kamptee.
Goodenough, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, en route, from Ahmedabad.
Hemans, Lieutenant, Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Pertabgurh.
Scott, Major, Staff Corps, en route, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 17.

Anderson, Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, on duty, from Poona.
Lonsdale, Captain, 40th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Mathew, Captain Royal Engineers, from leave, to Kirkee.'

The following officers will leave to-day for England :—
Cumberlege, Captain, Bengal General List Infantry, on furlough.
Lawford, Captain, 32nd Regiment M. N. I., on furlough.
Swinly, Captain, 17th Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate.
Aitkinson, Captain, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, on furlough.
Gordon, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on leave.
Butler, Riding Master, Royal Artillery, on duty.
Goodenough, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Horse Artillery, on duty.
Shortt, Lieutenant-Colonel, Political Agent, Kutch, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH MARCH.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton.....	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 8s. 9d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.'	
Harve.....	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee.....		
Overland ...	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	,, Opium.....	Rs. 25to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 2 00 to 3 00 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius.....		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Cordova (s)	Reynoldson ...	Calcutta, March 2.
	Sattara (s).....	Ballantine.....	Calcutta, Feb. 23.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cochin, March 10.

DEPARTURE.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Taptee (s)	Morrison	Catch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Ship Annot Lyle, Yeo, to Rangoon.
Ship Glenturret, Cornwell, to Calcutta.
Bark Teazer, Nacoda, Jeddah and Hoodooda.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer North Tyne, to Liverpool.
Steamer Ellora, to China, &c.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.

THE HOOGHLY.

MARCH. ARRIVALS.

14 Peterabugh (s) .....Black .....Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Celt (s) .....McNeill .....False Point, March 12

MADRAS.

MAR. ARRIVALS.

13 Asia (s) .... Malacca.
Thomas Stephens ... . Melbourne.
14 Busheer (s) .... Bombay.
Plan-t .... Mauritius.

Passengers arrived per s s Asia—From Malacca to Madras—Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Saunders and child, Captain J Ri-sout, 34 rank and file and 2d followers of 7th N I, Captain J C Smith, R E, and A assistant Surgeon Sharp.

Per s s Busheer—From Bombay to Madras—Captain Livesey, R E, Mr Parker, Mrs Bleis, infant and child, Mrs and Miss Hodgson, and Mrs Searle and servants.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Blythwood (s), 4 cases guns and cartridges, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Singapore (s), 30 cases American tobacco, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
North Tyne (s), 5-2 bundles hoop iron, E D Estill.

FROM LONDON.

The Tweed, 5 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.
Singapore (s), 15 cases champagne and 6 cases claret, Henry Rogers; 7 packages medicine, A K Lookmanjee.
Collingwood (s), 50 cases sherry, C Palmer & Co.
Anazi, 5 casks hardware, A C Hyde-da: 50 casks pale ale, Payne & Co; 100 cases Indian ale, Volkart Brothers; 65 casks hardware, E A Cader; 25 cases matches, John S Elmore & Co.
Nelson, 80 cases claret, Payne & Co.
H A Brightman, 10 cases cla et, Payne & Co.
Dragon, 1 pu cheon spirit, Payne & Co.
Glenturret, 2 casks beer and 6 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Canning, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Duke of Edinburgh, 30 cases oilmanstore, 4 cases soap cake, and 4 cases salt, C Jeewajee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of York, 71 cases sulphuric acid, S R Sookia.

FROM SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Maratana, 31 bales cotton, N Purshotum.
Westm nster, 600 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co.
Jane Law, 150 bales cotton, R Amoolook; 75 bales cotton, T Fanchund; 27 bales cotton, N Jaitha; 35 Bales cotton, M Curson ana; 3 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 51 bales, cotton, V Manchund
Calcutta, 52 bales cotton, D Panchund; 1,000 bundles rags, D Thakersey.
Tethys, 9 bales cotton, Edward Bates & Co; 87 bales cotton, K Oodowjee
Arethusa, 440 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 200 bales cotton Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 52 bales cotton, R Ramputrab.
Singapore (s), 483 bales cotton, S Narronjee; 22 bales cotton, V Lulloobhoy; 3 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co; 50 bales cotton, J Goculdass; 53 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co 12 bales jute, Kuzalee, Preiswerck & Co
Lord Ashburton, 100 cwts horns, H Khan; 159 bales cotton, Edward Brothers; 65 bales cotton, G Heerjee & Co.
City of York, 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 26 bales cotton, Jacoob Sawoo & Co; 85 bales cotton, D Dosabhoy; 31 bales cotton, V Manchund; 130 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Oberon, 83 bales cotton, R Loyd.
Sam Mendel, 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 100 bales cotton, H Nagoee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore (s), 61 pieces B teath, C Ebram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tanjore (s), 111 bales cotton, Ralli rothers: 200 bales cotton, H R Touche & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Tanjore (s), 100 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tanjore (s), 100 bales cott n, G Sigg & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Norwood, 200 bales cotton, H Cla-on & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

ENGLISH TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 15th March 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Townson the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wasmind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chaligaum; and those from Bhoawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoawul to Nagpore.....	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoawul only.	4 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, as far as Surat	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, from Surat to Ahmedabad, and for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	5 P.M.	6 P.M.	4 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A M. to 4 P.M.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLECHASES, 1871.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

PROGRAMMES,

PRICE FOUR ANNAS EACH,

MAY BE HAD AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

AND

ON THE COURSE.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

FOR 1871-72,

MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 PP.,

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy..... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PORRETT—March 16th, at Madras, Mrs W. E. Porrett, of a son.

DEATH.

SMITHERS—March 15th, at Mahim, Mrs Elizabeth Smithers, aged 41 years, for upwards of 14 years the Matron of the Girls Department of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KELLY—March 14th, at No. 3, Canal Street, Calcutta, the wife of W. F. Kelly, Esq., E. I. Railway, of a son.
PHAROAH—March 12th, at Veyserpuddy, Madras, the wife of Mr. William Pharoah, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MERES—THWAYTES—March 11th, at Chinsurah, by the Rev. S. Dyson, assisted by the Rev. J. T. Babonau, William Fitz-Patrick Meres, Esq., C.S., to Margaret Anne, eldest daughter of R. Thwaytes, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Hooghly College.

DEATHS.

MCCORMICK—March 13th, at Egmore, Madras, Phœbe Anna, wife of Mr. John McCormick, Beadle, Scotch Kirk, aged 52 years.
STEWART—March 12th, at Monar, Caroline Arthurina, wife of R. M. Stewart, Esq., R.A., aged 27 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1871.

THE Black Sea correspondence plainly shows that the abrogation of the restrictive clauses, devised in the interest of peace, was a "foregone conclusion." All the parties, except perhaps England and Turkey, entered the Conference, we cannot say pledged, but favourable to a revocation of those clauses. General Ignatieff showed to Sir Henry Elliott at Constantinople papers proving that, within three years from the date of the treaty, the *whole* of the High Contracting parties, with the exception of England, were ready to abandon the prohibition. Nay, Mr. Gladstone—whose views on the "paramount destiny" of Russia will not be forgotten in Parliamentary debates—was an enemy to the clauses; Lord Palmerston is said to have given them ten years life; in short, the whole edifice had been undermined almost as soon as it was set up. The circular of Prince Gortschakoff was merely fire to the mine, and if the thing did not blow up at once it was because in diplomacy the rulers of nations like to be blown up with forms and ceremonies, an array of fine words and whole battalions of illusory promises, all which furnish the diplomatic stock-in-trade. It is sufficient to read the ins and outs of the negociations to see what sticklers the diplomatic gentlemen are for the rites of their craft. Russia, apparently in the opinion of all the other Governments, did not exactly ask what they thought wrong, but she did ask it with a rudeness which ruffled the nerves of the protocol makers. Like Orlando, in the Forest of Arden, she demanded what they were willing to grant, if requested politely; but what they were forced to resent when abruptly required. The papers reveal some very pretty fencing which resulted in a verbal withdrawal of Russia, not exactly with the grace of Orlando, from her threatening position. Diplomacy also resented an infringement of its polished habits, and easily induced a Minister, anxious only for the end he had in view, to make a sort of *amende honorable* to the great diplomatic guild whose unwritten statutes he had violated. Etiquette being duly re-established, and a French diplomatist, after much trouble and no little courtship, having been secured, the business of the Conference, on the basis of that "foregone conclusion" which everybody verbally repudiated, marched easily to its goal. The whole transaction reminds us of the intricate plots and counter-plots, which novelists delight to ravel and unravel at their own sweet will. Edgar Poe could not have done it better. Russia knew, all the Powers knew that Russia was going to win, and the mode in which Prince Gortschakoff broke ground, only showed an exulting sense of confidence based on the "straight tip" he had obtained from the Diplomatic fraternity.

The result may be regarded as evidence that the Powers, including the "Peelites" of 1854-5, now possessed of office in England, thought "Orthodox" Russia ill-used in 1856, or that some of them want to establish claims on the Northern power, or that all or some think it best that policy should be openly based on Force, and that, for the future, treaties should be records of substantial transactions, like cessions of territory, and of the opinions, called pledges by diplomacy, prevailing at the time; but that no reliance whatever should be placed on these documents, except in regard to their authenticity as public records. The promises and declarations of Russia are manifestly worthless. If she did not want to destroy Turkey, she would not ask for an unrestricted use of the Black Sea. If she did not contemplate the employment of fleets to support armies moving either from Georgia on the Straits or from the Pruth on the Balkan, she would not ask for freedom to build and launch and sail fleets, or to build and fortify maritime arsenals. For Russia is in no danger from Turkey—the very idea is absurd—whereas Turkey as well Europe, not Russian, is in danger from the sleepless designs of Russia—designs she has a perfect right to entertain and which England, or Germany, or Austria, or France has perfect right to combat. These designs being notorious—the contest for the abrogation of this treaty alone makes them plain enough—it may be inferred that Russia is prodigal of promises, only because experience has shown her that a large number of people, especially "goody" people, are gulled by them. The value of her verbiage that by assenting to the repeal of the treaty clauses, Turkey would secure her goodwill—what a power of face some people have!—is shown by the fact that Russia threatened Turkey with insurrection if she refused, thereby showing that Russia had designedly tampered with the population of a so-called "friendly" state! It is well known that the Government of the Czar was prepared to fire a mine of popular revolt—stimulated by its agents—in 1866; but that, to its great chagrin, Austria succumbed, and with traditional prudence, rapidly made peace, so that the Russian agents in European Turkey had to countermand the insurrection and withdraw.

With such a power it is best to stand on terms, polite and friendly and cordial if you like, but terms which compel you to place reliance on force, and force alone. Except in so far as they rendered aggressive war more difficult to Russia, the neutralization clauses had no value, and the value they had may be estimated in money. England is not politically a whit the worse off—she has only a battle-field the more, that is all. Her fleets can go into the Black Sea, and they will find other ships to fight; that is all. It is what we are pleased to call civilization, progress and what not—mostly a cheerful delusion—which will lose, not England; and unless England is greatly changed from what she was a few years ago, which we do not believe, she will fight Russia in the Black Sea, if occasion requires the sacrifice. Should Mr. Gladstone, acting in his notions about the paramount destiny of Russia, try to hold England back, he will be ousted from office, for even his great public services would be dearly purchased at the cost of our interest and honour. The abrogation of the treaty is the open declaration of an old fact which human belief in human perfections makes men anxious to conceal, that nations exist and hold their own by virtue of Force and the readiness to employ it; and from that point of view we regard the result of the Conference as a sign, among others, that the era of rank delusion, inaugurated in 1851, has given place to rough wholesome reality

NAGPORE—as last year at this time—is suffering from a scarcity of water.

GENERAL BROOME—still in a very precarious state of health—was to have left for England by the P. and O. steamer of Tuesday (14th) from Calcutta.

THE VICEROY is expected in Lucknow on the 8th April, and will stay there a whole week, going into camp only on the following Saturday (the 15th). The week is to be a very gay one.

IT is said to have been settled by the Madras Government that Dr. Balfour, lately Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals at Secunderabad, is to succeed Dr. Mackenzie as Inspector General of the Medical Department in that presidency.

MAJOR CHAMPAIN, R. E., Inspector General of the Indo-European Telegraph, having completed his course of inspection along the whole line, has arrived in Calcutta to give the benefit of his experience to the chief authorities of the department in India.

COLONEL TIGHE, the "Mofussilite" hears, is to succeed Colonel Young as Commissioner of Delhi, on his departure for England. Mr. Elsmie, lately returned from home, is to be Colonel Tighe's *locum tenens*. General Beatson is also to revert to the command of the Sirhind Division on the departure of General Fordyce for England.

THE Chief Commissioner of Oudh left Calcutta on the night of the 19th for his own province. He was to halt, however, for a day or two *en route* to inspect the Soane Irrigation Works. This undertaking, says the "Pioneer," excites a good deal of attention at present. It is believed Lord Mayo, accompanied by Colonel Rundall and Major Haig, intends to examine the works on his way up-country.

LOCAL Governments and Administrations have received extended powers from the Government of India lately, with regard to the allotment of public monies in cases of embezzlement without the sanction of the Supreme Government having been previously obtained. They (the local Governments and Administrations) are now empowered, at their own discretion, to write off to "Profit and Loss" monies embezzled by public servants.

THE following is the list of business which was to be brought forward at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council yesterday :—

1. The Hon. Mr. Chapman to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Talookdars in Broach.
2. Also to introduce the Bill to provide for the survey of steam vessels in the port of Rangoon, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week.
3. The Hon. Sir Richard Temple to introduce the Bill for imposing duties on income, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week.
4. The Hon. Mr. Strachey to introduce the Bill to provide for the levy of rates on land in Oudh, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week.
5. The Hon. Mr. Inglis to introduce the Bill for imposing a duty on certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week.
6. Also to introduce the Bill to provide for the levy on land of rates to be applied to local purposes in the North Western Provinces, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week.
7. The Hon. Mr. Stephen to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the Limitation of Suits.
8. Colonel the Hon. R. Strachey to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Railway Act.
9. The Hon. Mr. Cockerell to move that the Hon. Mr. Ellis be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Pensions.

THE BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLECHASES, 1871.

STEWARDS—F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I.; A. Crawford, Esq., C.S.; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.; Major Willoughby; Captain Liddell; and Percy Benn, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, 18TH MARCH.

FIRST RACE.—A Purse of Rs. 200. For all horses belonging to members of the Hunt. About two miles. A handicap. Nominations to be sent in on Thursday, the 16th inst., by 5 P.M.; weights to be declared the following morning at 7 A.M.; and declarations of starting to be made before 5 P.M. the same day. Entrance 2 G.M. 1 G.M. for not standing the handicap. Gentlemen riders.

	st lbs	
Mr Keir's	b w h	Ackworth..... 12 7 Mr Warre.....
The Spider's	b w m	Kitty..... 11 7 Owner .....
Mr L Crawford's..	g w h	Chokra ..... 11 4 Mr Scott .....
Mr A Crawford's..b w h		Bob ..... 11 0 Mr L Crawford.
Mr Sam's	c w h	Nusseeb ..... 11 0 Mr B .....

SECOND RACE.—A Cup, value 200, presented by a Member of the Bombay Hunt. For all Arabs and Country-breds that have never started. About one mile and a-half. Weight for age raised two stone. Gentlemen riders. Nominations to be sent in by 5 P.M. on Thursday, the 16th inst. Entrance 2 G.M.

	st lbs	
Mr Lesclar's	g a h	Whiteboy ..... 11 3 Mr Hyems .....
Mr C's	g a h	Fiddlehead ..... 11 3 Mr Scott .....
Mr K's	b a h	Scaramouch ... 10 4 Mr Warre .....
Mr B's	c p	Dick ..... 9 12 Owner .....
Mr Warre's	g a g	Harlequin ..... 10 10 Mr Walker .....

THIRD RACE.—Rs. 120 from the fund. For all Arabs and Country-breds. A handicap. About two miles. Nominations to be sent in on Thursday, by 5 P.M.; weights to be declared the following morning at 7 A.M.; and declarations of starting to be made by 5 P.M. the same day. Entrance Rs. 20 P. P. Gentlemen riders.

	st lb	
Mr Lang's	g a h	Daly ..... 11 7 The Spider .....
Cummoo's	b a h	Skyblue..... 10 10 Mr Warre .....
Mr C's	w a g	Aaron ..... 10 12 Mr B .....

FOURTH RACE.—Rs. 50 from the fund. For all ponies 13 hands and under. About half a mile over hurdles. Catch weights over 10 stone. G. R. Entrance, Rs. 10, to be made on Thursday, the 16th inst., by 5 P.M. G. R.

Three horses to start in each race, or the public money will be withheld.

	st lb	
The Spider's	c p	Webb ..... 10 0 Owner .....
Mr Sam's	c p	Bouncer ..... 10 0 Mr Warre .....
Mr B's	c p	Dick ..... 10 0 Owner .....
Mr Ed's	g p	Stickleback ..... do .....

The first bell will ring at 4-50 P.M., and the races will start as follows :—

First race at 4-45 P.M.; second race at 5-20 P.M.; third race at 5-40 P.M.; and fourth race at 6 P.M.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, 16TH MARCH.

A Council of Ministers was held yesterday under the presidency of M. Thiers, when it was resolved to continue to wait before taking measures against the Red Republicans, there being every reason to hope that the insurgents in Montmartre would surrender their guns. The weather is very bad.

The Paris journals consider the news of the London Treaty very humiliating to the policy which has been followed during the last forty years by the Western Powers.

PARIS, 17TH MARCH.

The Deputies for Paris exhort the population to quietness and obedience of the laws.

It is asserted that the Government has decided to issue a loan for 2½ millions in 2 per cent. Rentes.

LONDON, 16TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day was dearer, particularly for American descriptions.

Fair Dhollera, 5 15/16d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes...£13,000,000, Inc. £125,000.
Bills discounted ...£23,750,000, Dec. £250,000.
Bullion .....£21,875,000, unchanged.
Arrival from Bombay—Collingwood.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, Captain C. Fraser, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail, and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs R V Carries and three children
Miss M ckinnon
Mrs Bright and two infants
Mrs R M Edward and infant
Mr H J Newbery
Mr and Mrs R H Coltman and two children
Mr Rob Alexander
Mrs J Skido Heyman & infant
Mrs Whish and child
Rev Mr and Mrs C Bennett
Mr H Spencer
Mr and Mrs Sterling
Miss Speers
Miss Fayer
Mr and Mrs M Kempson
Mr and Mrs J G Robertson
Mr and Mrs Atkinson and child
Mr F G Eldridge
Captain Leigh
M and Mrs J Campbell
Captain H E A Lawford
Mr and Mrs D Fraser and five children
Mr W A Ferrier
Captain J R B Atkinson
Lieutenant O B Gordon
Mr E Jones
M Thomas Wright
Mr J Major
Colonel Goodenough
Riding Master Butler.
Mr Sheehan

FOR BRINDISI.

Captain A O Cumberlege
Mr R Boycott
Mr R B Fastnedge
Colonel Leigh
Colonel Shortt.

FOR SUEZ.

Captain Stock
Mr F W Allan.
Mr W A Cornabe

FOR MALTA.

Captain and Mrs H B Swinly.

THE MURDER AT ASSEERGHUR.

WE learn that the soldier named Robinson, who murdered a native at Asseerghur the other day, has been found by the Court of Inquest guilty of wilful murder. Pinking, the man who was with him when he vowed he would kill the first native he met and also when he cut the native's throat, has been acquitted.

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of yesterday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops, received from the cotton districts :—

DHOLLERA, 12th March.—I have but little to report since mine of 2nd instant. Our market during the early part of the week was depressed, but is at present, owing to better advices from Bombay, somewhat firmer, and as native merchants do not look for much higher prices, I think the arrivals next week will be heavy. Receipts of old cotton for the past week amounted to about 300 candies. I do not look for much improvement in quality.

BROACH, 15th.—The hopes entertained of largely increased supplies immediately after the expiration of the Holi holidays have not been realized. On the contrary, our receipts have fallen off, and dealers experience the greatest difficulty in fulfilling their contracts. The telegram quoting 6d. in Liverpool with an improving market has doubtless had the effect of raising the hopes of holders and causing them to wait a little longer. Meanwhile, the third picking, which is now in progress, will shortly be completed, and never since the cotton trade assumed its present dimension in India has such an accumulation of stock up-country been seen. Rates have ruled from Rs. 182 to Rs. 188, at which relatively high figure the market closes. 902 bales of the better sorts have changed hands, and 28 bales of inferior, the latter at Rs. 179. In Randeir considerable activity is now apparent, and the quality of the crop immediately round that town is said to be excellent. Rates stand at Rs. 190 f. p. b. In Ahmedabad business has been resumed to ascertain extent, and machine-ginned Laria stands Rs. 190 to Rs. 195 f. p. b. The returns piled very kindly at my disposal by Major Moore, Cotton Inspector, Khaira and Ahmedabad, afford a general idea of the usual outturn per acre of the Goozerat crop. Notwithstanding the many discrepancies apparent in these otherwise valuable documents, yet I think the general average, viz., 85-13/18 lbs. per acre, may be taken as correct in ordinary seasons. I see no reason whatever to regard this season as in any way an exception. In fact if anything, its yields will probably compare favorably with other years and if, instead of the 42 or 45 lbs. reported by Dr. Forbes, 85 lbs. or even 80 lbs. are assumed as the outturn, a tolerably close approximation will have been arrived at.

WURDAH (Hinguughat), 15th.—Our supplies continue very scanty, about 150 candies being all that reached this market during the week. The weather continues fine.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 15th.—Owing to the Holi holidays very little is yet doing.

AKOTE, 15th.—Our weather as usual has been favorable to the crops; the second picking, I hear, is still going on in the Poonah district, where the plants as they were very much behind. Supplies are not so plentiful as were previous to the Holi, and I don't look for any material increase until the marriage ceremonies are concluded, which, I am informed, will last for eight to ten days longer. In all about 660 candies have come forward during the past week, being a further reduction of about 20 candies in the receipts of this bazaar. The quality of the staple remains unchanged, and the remarks given in my last report still apply to present arrivals. Good cotton can be laid down in Bombay at about Rs. 178½ per candy.

SHEAGAUM.—The weather during the week has been fine with high winds. Our arrivals show a slight increase as compared with last week. We had in all about 380 candies, the bulk of which was second-quality staple. It is reported that nine annas of the crop has gone forward, and from the balance of seven annas on hand, two annas only are said to be first-class quality, but how far this is correct I am unable to say.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 15th March.

THE telegrams received from Liverpool, during the fortnight, have advised a further fall in the price of cotton. The latest, dated 8th instant, quotes Fair Dhollera at 5⅞d. per lb.

There has not been much doing in cotton in these districts since we last wrote. A few hundred candies Sawginned have been bought on European account at Rs. 195, and about one hundred candies Compta at Rs. 170, per candy, f. o. b. Carwar, but owing to the lower prices at home, most of the orders to buy here are at reduced limits; whilst on native account there is no demand whatever.

The dealers and others estimate that there is a stock of about 25,000 doeras or, say, 5,000 candies old Sawginned and Compta remaining above Ghaut. A great portion of this however is not offering for sale at present rates, as the holders bought at high prices some months ago, and refuse to sell now; besides which much of the stuff for sale is scattered all over the districts, which prevents us from buying much, for delivery in Carwar before the end of April.

At Gudduck, new Sawginned is daily coming in for sale, but only in small quantities of a few candies at a time. The crop is by no means an early one, and we doubt if as much as one thousand candies new Sawginned will be delivered in Carwar by end of April.

The quality of the new cotton is satisfactory, and we consider it better than that of last season; we can buy the ready cotton as it comes in, at a price equal to Rs. 200 per candy, f. o. b. Carwar, usual terms, which would be for April shipment. There is no new Compta ready.

At Carwar there is no stock of old cotton for sale, whilst at Compta there are a few thousand doeras old Sawginned procurable at Rs. 195 per candy, f. o. b. Carwar.

The weather lately has not been favourable for the growing crops, and we fear the hot dry winds we are having may do some damage to the cotton plants.

The shipments from Compta are as follows—

	Sawginned.	Compta.
To Bombay, from 23rd Feb. to 8th March ..... doeras.	4,531	867
Previously reported ..... ,,	30,867	9,929
	35,398	10,806
To Carwar, from 23rd Feb. to 8th March ..... ,,	19	87
Previously reported ..... ,,	1,350	226
	1,369	313
Total doeras	36,767	11,119

The shipments from Carwar are as follows—

	Sawginned. Bales.	Doeras.	Compta. Bales.	Doeras.
To Bombay, from 23rd Feb. to 8th March	1,140	955	546	66
Previously reported...	4,100	3,089	647	405
Total	5,240	4,011	1,193	471

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

BOMBAY.

THE NEW MAGISTRATE.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade was sworn in as a barrister of the High Court, before the Hon. the Chief Justice. Mr. Mahadeo then took his seat in the Fort Police Court as acting Third Magistrate.

FURIOUS RIDING IN ROTTEN ROW.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Madeck Ahmed was fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Showell for riding a horse at Rotten Row on the 16th inst. in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—MARCH 10.

LAND IMPROVEMENT BILL.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Strachey introduced the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to advances of money by the Government for the improvement of land, and moved that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in a fortnight. He said that, when he asked for leave to introduce this bill some time ago, he fully explained the objects of the measure, and he thought he need not take up the time of the Council in repeating what he then said as as to the objects of the bill. The bill was partly a measure of consolidation, and the opportunity had been taken of amending the law relating to advances of money by the Government for the construction of works of agricultural improvement. There was no doubt, as he pointed out before, that the existing law on the subject which was contained in the old regulations passed for the most part more than half a century ago, was hardly applicable to the present time; and the Government believed that the system of granting advances of this kind, which had been long known in India by the name of *Taccavee*, might be with advantage extended. He had said, when he asked for leave to introduce the bill, that the proposed measure had been generally approved by all the authorities consulted. But he should have spoken more correctly if he had said by all the authorities of the provinces to which the bill was intended to apply. For originally, it was thought that the bill might be made properly applicable to the whole of India; but the Madras Government had stated that it not only considered the measure inapplicable to the Madras Presidency, but that it disapproved of it also on general grounds. The result of this expression of opinion on the part of the Madras Government was that the bill as it now stood, only referred to those portions of the Bengal Presidency which had no legislature of their own. He mentioned this because he was afraid, from a letter which had been subsequently received from the Madras Government, that that Government might have thought that he had been somewhat wanting in courtesy in not referring to those objections, the truth being, as he had just said, that he did not refer to those objections because the bill was not intended to apply to Madras. He need not, he thought, take up the time of the Council now in referring in particular to the objections raised by the Madras Government. But he might mention that the whole of the papers, amongst which the Madras letter would be found, either had been or would be immediately circulated to the members of this Council. He did not think that he need say anything more regarding the particular provisions of the bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robinson said that since the first draft of this bill was put in circulation, an important modification had been made in the omission of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay from its operation. He was himself in favour of making advances to the people—if they desired such aid and saw their way to using it advantageously—for the improvement of their land and agriculture. But, as the Madras Government objected to the measure for reasons which he was unwilling to discuss, he thought that the omission was wise and considerate. There was, however, a feature of the measure now proposed to be introduced, to which he ventured to draw attention in connexion with the coercive and, he thought impolitic and harsh provisions of another measure which was before this Council, namely, the Irrigation and Drainage Bill. Some of the provisions of the irrigation bill were of a character which, he thought, might prove prejudicial to the reasonable liberties of the people. And he foresaw that the working of the measure now proposed to be introduced would, for all practical purposes, fall almost entirely into the hands of officers of the Department of of Public Works, and might be used by canal officers in conjunction with irrigation measures, as a means for carrying out extravagant proposals at the compulsory cost of the people. The bill now introduced before the Council was no doubt a benevolent and ostensibly voluntary measure; but the irrigation and drainage bill supplied that coercion which occasionally marred our *quasi* voluntary legislation, and embittered its application in the eyes of the people. The irrigation bill, if passed in the form now urged by the hon'ble member in charge of it, would enable canal officers to require the people to have costly works constructed at their own expense by forced loans under this enactment; and it was noteworthy that a large share of the profits from works constructed by such compulsory private outlay would be swept into the coffers of the Canal Department as water-rate; while we should further charge interest under this bill as the loans so forced on the people. He thought that the propriety of these measures and the justice of these claims required very careful consideration in examining the measure now brought forward. He did not oppose the introduction of this bill, but he thought that its provisions would require much protective discussion in committee; and he considered that the committee's report on the bill should not be required to be submitted until the Irrigation and Drainage Bill, in any shape which it might eventually take, was fully before this Council. The two were intimately connected, and, in fact, in part, supplemental to each other.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said that he was not prepared to oppose his opinions to the expression which the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey had dropped, with reference to the system of local finance, which had been recently initiated, but he could not allow the opportunity to pass without representing in this Council the expression, on his own behalf as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and on behalf of the other local administration, of his satisfaction of the very hearty and entire concurrence with the expressions of satisfaction which had fallen from the honorable gentleman. He thought himself specially fortunate to have the opportunity of trying to carry into effect the measures of financial reform which have been so recently initiated by the Government of India. It was true that he felt, as most of the other local Governments felt, that perhaps the Government of India had not treated them so liberally as a well-to-do father would treat his sons whom he had thrown into the world for the first time. It was true, as Mr. Strachey had indicated, that the purse presented to them has been somewhat stinted for some years past; and there has been also additional cutting short of their allowances. At the same time, on the principle of not looking a gift horse in the mouth, he thought the measure in many respects satisfactory. He himself, representing the Government of Bengal, wished to express his willingness to undertake the task which had been thrown upon him, and those who assisted him, in the Government; and he hoped that, although the finances which have been allotted him were somewhat short and inelastic in character, still, by doing all we can, by going here and there, and trying to turn up an honest penny in some way, and also by better management in looking after the department which has been given to us, we may succeed in the course of the next two or three years to show that this allotment (the horse given to us) has increased in size and condition, and is altogether capable of doing the work required of it in a manner which the Supreme Government expects of it. He most heartily concurred in the remarks which had been made with reference to the obligations which India lies under to Colonel Strachey for his assistance in establishing a system of local funds.

Colonel the Hon'ble R. Strachey said that he desired to defer for a few moments the remarks he considered it necessary to make in reply to the observations which had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson. He would first say that he looked upon the bill as drafted and now before the Council, as likely to be of great value. He thought there was very little reason to doubt that one of the causes of the development of local works in Upper India has been want of capital on the part of the cultivators. For it was practically the tenants themselves who have to supply the means of bringing water on to their fields. It was because the bill would supply the necessary capital to these persons that he thought that in that respect it was an extremely valuable one. He thought that any such arrangements which are contemplated by the bill now before the Council which practically would assist the neediest class of the cultivators and proprietors of land in extending the benefits of irrigation, as far as it could be extended, and as speedily as possible, would be one of unmixed advantage. In the North-Western Provinces and in the districts which are analogous to these provinces, which mainly consist of great flat alluvial plains, the construction of tanks and reservoirs is almost impossible, and virtually the only means of irrigation of these districts was to be attained either from wells or from the large canals which were being constructed by Government. But in all hilly tracts, the parts of the country in which under existing circumstances it was almost impossible to look for any means of irrigation, this bill would be especially valuable. The intention of the bill was solely to deal with cases in which individual proprietors or occupiers of the land desired to improve the lands which they own or occupy. After what has been said by the honorable member in charge of the bill, it was perhaps not necessary for him to say very much with regard to the objection taken to the bill by the Madras Government. But there were two points regarding which he thought it expedient to express his opinion. He thought he was perfectly justified in questioning the opinion which the Madras Government had given on the subject, considering that it was in direct opposition to that of their own revenue board. He also claimed right to have an opinion on the subject, from the fact that for many years past he had had an acquaintance with the manner in which irrigation works have been carried on in that presidency, and also in Mysore, the conditions of which were altogether analagous to those of the Madras presidency, in which, in fact, the only the possible means of irrigation was from reservoirs, and it was obviously a class of works which it was extremely difficult, in fact almost impossible for the Government to undertake itself. The small reservoirs might easily and economically be constructed to supply the wants of one or two villages at a cost of only one or two thousand rupees. Such works it is physically impossible for Government to superintend. And he hoped that by the assistance given by this bill, individuals would be supplied with capital for carrying out such works, and the great advantage would be derived in some of the observations he had made on a previous occasion, that the Government would have to keep up a huge establishment to supervise the throwing of a single basket of rubbish on the banks of a tank. He felt satisfied that the only possible way to deal with these works was by a measure of the kind now before the Council, by means of which a most salutary reform would be effected. He would only further trespass on the time of the Council by making a few further remarks upon what had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson. There were some persons who had what might be called a most *prurient* imagination (an hon'ble member; what?) a most *prurient* imagination; and he thought his hon'ble friend was one of them. There were some people who could see nothing but vice and wickedness in the most virtuous act. His hon'ble friend had appeared to consider that the whole desire of the Public Works administration in Upper India was to tyrannise and do mischief. For his own part, and on behalf of that administration, he totally denied anything of the sort. He would say, without the smallest hesitation, that the whole spirit of the operations of that department had been proved by the experience of long years to have been of the most beneficial and excellent description. He would also affirm that it was perfectly true that errors have been committed and would continue to be committed by canal officers, but they were no more infallible than any other branches of the Civil Service. Collectors and magistrates do commit errors. When a law was passed, it was always implied that it would be carried out with decency and with reason. There was no law, there was no portion of the criminal law, which could not be made an engine of oppression. If you have bad courts of justice, if you deliberately proceed to do injustice in every conceivable way, you might convict perfectly innocent persons. But practically that was not done; practically human beings were not so bad, and even canal officers are not quite so bad. There was not the smallest reason to suppose that any canal officer, who was reponsible to Government for his acts, would not but be reasonable in his actions. He saw no reason why Government should allow that branch of the administration to commit every enormity when it would not allow other branches to act in the same way. Discussion regarding the Canal Bill was perhaps not regular, because that bill was not now before the Council, but these remarks having been made, he thought it right to say something in regard to that measure.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey said that with reference to the remarks which had been made by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, he would say that he quite agreed with his Honor that the provisions of the bill ought to be most carefully looked into by the select committee to whom it would be referred; and he thought that very probably the wording of many sections of the bill, and particularly the section to which reference had been made, might be improved and that doubts might be cleared up. He did not himself anticipate that there would be much difficulty in this. He was rather afraid that his hon'ble friend had got an incorrect copy of the bill before him, for in his observations he spoke as if the bill might be applied to the Government of Bengal. As however the bill now stood it really could not be made applicable to Bengal at all. His hon'ble friend, Mr. Strachey thought, quite correctly represented the intention of the bill when he spoke of it as being nothing more than a continuation of the old *Takkavi* system. Doubtless an attempt had been made to revise the old system, and to all intents and purposes the intention was to continue the old system. With regard to what had been said as to all sorts of iniquities being committed by the Government under cover of this bill, all he could say was that it appeared to him perfectly certain that this bill could not by any possibility enable the Government to do anything whatever which it had not been able to do in any shape for the last seventy years, in the way of foreign or at the expense of the local proprietors and occupants of the land works for the benefit of the Department of Public Works. He did not think he need say anything more on the subject: he had no doubt that all the provisions of the bill would be carefully considered in committee.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor said, as he had not a correct copy of the bill before him, the remarks which he had made regarding the application of the bill to Bengal would not apply. Perhaps he might be allowed to state that he regretted that Bengal should be excluded from the operation of the bill. He hoped, however, that the bill would be made applicable to Bengal.

The motion was agreed to.

STATE OFFENCES REPEALING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved for leave to introduce a bill to repeal Act No. V. of 1841 (for the greater uniformity of the process upon trials for State offences, and the amendment of such process in certain cases). He said this was a somewhat singular business, and he would state in a few words how it became necessary to introduce this bill. For some reason which he did not understand this Act escaped the operation of several repealing laws passed within the last few years. It was an Act which had been rendered completely obsolete, first by the enactment of the Penal Code, and again, by the passing of the Criminal Procedure Code. It was an Act relating to the trial of State-offences, and it provided a uniform way for trying charges of rebellion against the State, and made certain provisions with respect to the apprehension of persons accused of such crimes. Since the passing of this Act, or rather in 1860, the Penal Code was passed which did away with the words "treason" and "rebellion," and entirely changed the meaning of the words "crimes against the State:" the code provided also that no offence coming within its provisions could be prosecuted in any other way than under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. The object of the repeal of this Act was not merely to repeal a useless law and take it out of the Statute Book, but to avoid the practical inconvenience which had been found to exist from its remaining unrepealed; because certain officers had misapprehended some of its provisions and carried them out in a way which in point of fact it did not authorize. He need not mention the particular instances of this kind that had occurred, but he thought it was very desirable that this Act should be repealed. It might be thought that the Act might be kept in force for the trial of State-offences. Mr. Stephen did not think that it should; but if it was ever found necessary to pass an Act for this particular purpose, it would be the easiest thing to do so. But at present the ordinary powers and process for the trial of offences against the State were sufficient. For all these reasons he thought it right to move for leave to bring in this bill.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB LOCAL RATES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis said he did not intend at once to introduce this bill in the same manner as was proposed with regard to the similar measures that were proposed for the North-Western Provinces and for Oudh. The reason for this difference in the course of proceeding was this:—The draft bill had been received from the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; but on an examination of its provisions it appeared to require some modifications. It would manifestly be improper to make any material alterations in the bill without consulting the local authorities. There had been no time for such consultation, and it was thought that when the Council adjourned to the Punjab the Lieutenant-Governor would be able to take his seat and advise the Council in the matter, or that at last we should be able to secure full and free discussion with the local authorities. Under these circumstances, it was deemed not advisable to introduce this bill at present. It would perhaps suffice to say at present that the provisions of the bill would be similar in character to those proposed for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, due regard being had to local requirements and the local circumstances of the Punjab.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis moved for leave to introduce a bill for the levy of certain rates on land and trades in the North-Western Provinces.

The motion was agreed to after some discussion.

The Council then adjourned.

MABEL GREY is dead. I suppose I may mention it. She was a celebrity of a sort, and her portrait did it not figure side by side with bishops, warriors, and statesmen in the shop windows of all dealers in photography? Let me mention, too—to disarm the stern Pharisee, if such there be among the pioneers—that her heart and her purse were both open to any poor sister in want and tribulation. I am told she never refused an application, and in her quiet solitary moments was a gentle affectionate woman. It seems a curious term to apply to her, poor thing, but I can only tell the tale as it was told to me. It will do us no harm if we believe it true.—*Asmodeus in the "Pioneer."*

THE SUFFERINGS OF BOURBAKI'S ARMY.

THE following extract from a letter received from a lady correspondent in Switzerland, is published by the *Indian Daily News*:—"I am worn out with fatigue, as we have had the whole army of Bourbaki passing through our town, three days unceasing multitudes of men of all regiments, ragged, famished, and unarmed, 84,000 men marching in horrible cold weather snow 3 feet deep, hardly any shoes on, no stockings, and trousers torn. You never in your life saw such an army. Men dropping down from want of food, fatigued and cold, asking for a drop of water and a piece of bread. I was three days making soup and having it carried to them in large cans. They had crossed the mountains which were covered with 14 feet of snow, and arrived in almost a dying state, men and horses dropping dead every few yards. I never wish to see such a thing again. The Prussians had pursued Bourbarki's army to the Swiss territory, where they were disarmed, and came on here, which is the direct road from the mountains. You could have walked on their heads for miles. Every one gave bread, meat, soup, and other things to those poor men, also chocolate, shoes, and clothes. I spent £3 in bread, meat and soup for them. The poorest here gave all they could. I let fourteen men sleep in my kitchen. They begged on their knees not to be left in the snow all night. Four churches were filled with them. The barrack and theatre were full of men, and still masses of them slept on the snow, and many were frozen to death. It was awful. I cannot get over the sight. Still numbers of men are passing, but not in such masses as they did the first three days. Fancy the whole of those 84,000 men in our small country, and we are obliged to keep them till the war is over. What a frightful thing war is! When you see the sufferings of those miserable creatures you can never forget it."

A MAD ELEPHANT.

COLONEL MORGAN, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund, in his annual report for last year, gives the following account of the extraordinary pranks of a mad elephant in the Mudumallay forest. Before it went mad, the elephant had been used for a long time in dragging timber —:

"In the month of January a report reached me that a male elephant had become *must* or mad, had nearly killed his keeper, and was at large to the great terror of the people. I immediately proceeded to Mudumallay and found the place completely deserted. The mad elephant came up to my hut on hearing the noise of my arrival, and proceeded to charge me, though I called to him by name. Finding he was within twenty yards of me, and still coming on, I fired a shot at his head to stun him; it had the desired effect, and he slowly retreated. Half an hour after this I took my horse and people to the tank for water, leaving a servant with a gun in the hut. On reaching the tank I was joined by two mahouts and two chetties who had heard the sound of my gun. Suddenly my servant appeared from the hut, dreadfully frightened, declaring that the elephant had tried to kill him, and was destroying the hut. I immediately proceeded to the hut, distant some two hundred yards, accompanied by the mahouts and chetties; we found the elephant breaking down a small hut. On hearing us, he advanced at the charge. I called to the mahouts to order him to kneel; this they did, but he refused to obey, backing instead of kneeling; the elephant then went round the back of the hut, came round to the side, and once more, in the most determined manner, charged down upon me. At twenty yards distance I fired high at his head, as I did not wish to kill him; the blow did not stop him, and on his reaching within ten yards of me I again fired, this time lower; the blow fairly stunned him, and he turned and fled; had he made good his charge, somebody must have fallen a victim, as a more determined charge I never saw. We followed up the elephant for seven miles, but he never attempted even to turn, so we left him; but the next morning he was back again in a chettie's yard, where he found agreeable quarters, as there was a stock of newly-cut paddy in the yard. It was then resolved to catch him by artifice, accordingly opium balls mixed with sugar were laid in his path. We watched him as he tasted them and spate them out; finally having rejected the opium balls, he advanced into the centre of a paddy field and amused himself by eating the chettie's grain, and blowing dust upon his wounds. Seeing that he was quiet, I ordered up the two Karkana elephants with ropes to catch him. Several of the chetties declined the dangerous experiment, and I could only count on the assistance of the two elephants, and one or two of my own people. The elephant allowed us to approach within fifty yards, then walked quietly away, leaving us to follow him. We gave chase, and as he was passing a tree a chetty fired at him, thus frightening him away. We followed for some five miles, but though close to him on several occasions, he would not stop, so we were compelled reluctantly to give up the chase, for that night. In the meantime I had written to Hoonsoor for elephants, and I resolved to leave him alone until they came. On their arrival, some ten days after the elephant was chased and caught immediately. He had five wounds, none of any consequence—except one in the jaw, that given by a chetty from the tree; the wounds have been washed with carbolic acid and water, and nearly all are healed. For fifteen days all work at the Karkana had been put a stop to; loaded carts had been upset; the office broken into by the elephant to get at some jaggery; and every person that he scented was immediately charged. His powers of smelling were extraordinary; hearing and sight were quite secondary; no man was safe at 200 yards distance. The approach of the elephant was so noiseless that the most difficult jungle could be pursued could escape. I may mention that this elephant broke loose six years ago, and was at large in the forest for a month when the Rajah of Mysore's elephants arriving, he was at once caught by a ball consisting of bhang, opium, spirits and jaggery being placed in his path; this he ate, became stupified, and was easily tied. The cause of the elephant becoming *must* on this occasion was that the mahout did not work him properly; if such there be among the pioneers—that her heart and her purse were both open to any poor sister in want and tribulation. I am told she never refused an application, and in her quiet solitary moments was a gentle affectionate woman. It seems a curious term to apply to her, poor thing, but I can only tell the tale as it was told to me. It will do us no harm if we believe it true.—*Asmodeus in the "Pioneer."*

THE WHIST CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON."

SIR,—Who first taught whist scientifically? That is the question which has been agitating the minds of whist players for the last fortnight, and a very nice point it is. I suppose Hoyle may be set down as the first whist master of any repute, but since his day the game has so improved that a new era may be said to have arisen. The ideas of the modern scientific school were, I think, first given to the world in print by "Cavendish," and therefore to him must be assigned the place of honour as the exponent of the science of modern whist. Shortly after him followed Dr. Pole with an admirable essay on the theory of the game; and then Mr. Clay, with a most elegant manual, laying bare the experience of the most accomplished of modern players. But the works of Dr. Pole and of Mr. Clay are posterior in date to that of Cavendish, and they are not systematic in the sense that the work of Cavendish is. Dr. Pole's is the nearest approach, and as he avoids deep and difficult points his book may be said to be the best for beginners; then the treatise of Cavendish, for players who have made some little advance in the game; and lastly that of Mr. Clay, for finished players. The object and specialty of each book is explained on the title-page, and from this we may fairly judge what each author designs to teach. Dr Pole's essay is *The Theory of the Modern Scientific Game of Whist, especially adapted for the Instruction, Improvement, and Encouragement of Players in Domestic Circles.* That of Cavendish is *The Principles of Whist Stated and Explained, and its Practice Illustrated on an Original System, by Means of Hands Played Completely Through.* Mr. Clay's is simply *A Treatise on Short Whist*, dedicated to club players, amongst whom he learnt what he knows of the game. It has been well remarked that with these three books to refer to, it is doubtful whether the game of whist requires further elucidation, and I hardly think it does, at all events until some fresh development has grown out. It may be that whist of a hundred years hence will be no more like our whist than ours is like that of Hoyle; but I doubt this. Barring slight improvements of detail the only future I see for the game is in the development of the scientific system. This probability has been so ably set forth by Cavendish when criticising different schools of play that I make no apology for quoting his words: "We constantly hear of different schools of players, but we suspect that many who talk of this or that school attach a very dim idea to their words. It is not easy to define exactly the difference between rival schools. The main point of difference between the old and the young players is this—the old player would run no risks. His first care was to see the game saved; if he could not make certain of saving it, he would not speculate on winning it. The modern player does almost the reverse; he is always on the look-out to win the game, and failing that he will play to save it." We quite think that the game of bold attack is to be preferred to that of cautious defence. At the same time we feel that just now there is a dangerous tendency among players to attempt too forward a game. We look forward to the formation of yet another school, which we may designate as the scientific school of play. We fancy that the great principles of whist are now more generally comprehended than they used to be by the majority of players. The rising school, we think, has recognised the fact that whist is a *science*, and that if a man would become a sound player he must be content to think over his game, and to study it. As is the case with other sciences, a gradual improvement in the style of play may be expected. We believe it will come to be the exception rather than, as it has been, the rule to meet players who are ignorant of the first rudiments of their game. We expect every one who calls himself a whist player will at least master the common principles of play, and when this happens the foundation will be laid upon which the scientific school must be built.—Yours, &c. A BELIEVER IN "CAVENDISH."

MILITARY AMENITIES.

I HAVE a great dread of being thought a bore, and it made me really melancholy some evenings ago to learn from a friend of mine, his self a scholar and a wit, and holding high naval rank, that some military acquaintances of his, who had not enjoyed the disadvantages of Home Service, objected to these "Amenities" as referring to times, places, and circumstances, they were unacquainted with. They would prefer chronicles of Budgepore or anecdotes of the Irrawady Irregulars. I am sorry that I am not able to satisfy them. I have not the genius of that Irish dog-fancier of whom the story used to be told in olden Cadet days, that he could supply young gentlemen going from the fort to their regiments with any kind of dog at ten minutes' notice, and who, when discovered cropping the ears and tails of a lot of parriah pups, explained that he was "making tarriers for the sapoy offishers." But I am accused further, I understand, of approving of military bad language—as a matter of course and a thing not to be wondered at. Well, I have already said—I don't approve of it, but I don't wonder at it. It was as common in other armies as in ours. Cambronne, who commanded the Imperial Guards at Waterloo, was more energetic than polite in answering the demand to surrender. The historical reply so often quoted, "*La Garde meurt, et ne se rend pas*" is more poetical but far less emphatic than what his actual answer was, and which my modesty forbids me to put on paper. I have heard very improper language come out of the mouths of French officers and sergeants on parade, and no notice taken of the same. The officers of the great Republic, in the late war with the Confederates, were not remarkable for delicacy of expression, if one may believe the story told by Artemus Ward of Colonel Chivington, who was a Methodist missionary as well as a Federal colonel. The force which the reverend and gallant colonel commanded was in rather a hot position into which the shells were falling fast and furious. With the force was a Captain Rogers, of a cursing turn of mind, who swore fearfully as a shell pitched and burst near him. His pious commanding officer rebuked him severely for his blasphemy. "Captain Rogers," said he, "let us not forget ourselves as Christians. If we are to die, let us die as men falling in a glorious cause, and not as rowdies with curses on our lips. Captain Rogers, let us——" At this moment another shell pitched with tremendous force in amongst them, and exploding close to Colonel Chivington, tore up the earth and blinded him for a moment. Forgetful of his intended prayer with Captain Rogers, the good colonel and minister roared out—"They've put my eyes out! G—d d—n their souls to h—ll"—*as Captain Rogers would say.* But it is only a parson colonel who would have sufficient religious presence of mind to qualify an oath in this way. I suppose that the only army at present in the world, in which bad language is not sometimes used, is the German. But then their King, or rather Emperor, is Commander-in-Chief, and of course his example is followed of never invoking the name of the Deity except in expressing gratitude for success in slaughter. The manners of that nation of soldiers have wonderfully improved since His Majesty King Frederick the Great swore at his children and led them to victory.

But while writing of bullying colonels in the English army, I may mention that the influence they possessed over officers and men was remarkably small compared with that exercised by commanders who tried to rule by love instead of fear. I remember one colonel, who never bullied or used foul language, and yet managed to keep discipline in the regiment in a way in which it had not been kept for many years. The youngsters, who only laughed at the bullying threats of other commanders, always dreaded the quiet rebuke which would be administered in all kindness, but with all firmness, by A— H—. And when he died—a soldier's death in the cruel Indian Mutiny—shot to the heart by a miserable assassin who had taken refuge amongst the branches of a tree, his loss was so felt and brooded over by the men, that there was reason to believe that it was their intention to shoot the general, to the obeying of whose foolish order they attributed the death of their colonel. The general, a martinet of the old school, was advised not to attend the funeral of the dead man, as he would possibly do so at the risk of his life—but he gave out that he would be present, whatever the consequences, and he was so. His pluck probably saved him. It is strange how that one brute virtue, pluck, softens soldiers' hearts. The story is not unknown of Colonel F—, whose name as a martinet was a household word in India going to the head of his regiment on receiving the order to advance into action, and exclaiming, "I understand, boys, it is the intention of some blackguard amongst you to shoot me to-day. Very good, but for the credit of the corps, I ask him not to do it until I have finished this manœuvre. He can then blaze away." He was answered by a cheer, and he lived to be a general. But besides the admiration of the bull-dog virtue, courage, it is a truth that soldiers are more attached to commanders who are strict disciplinarians, than to officers who are Queen's hard-bargains, and who throw discipline to the dogs. I saw myself an instance of this, that could not but make a deep impression upon me. The adjutant of my regiment was as strict a disciplinarian as any in the service. Thoroughly knowing his own work, he suffered no one to neglect his, and would stand no shirking or any kind of soldier humbug whatever. There were a few whose necks galled under the yoke of discipline, and they perhaps were glad when the day came that Adjutant A— became a captain. The war with Russia broke out and we were a part of the Expeditionary Force sent to the Crimea. A—, after after a narrow escape at Alma, lived on till the fatal morning of Inkermann. How well I remember that cold drizzling morning! Awakened before daylight by the terrific fire of musquetry mingled with the booming of the cannon, we at first had no conception of what was going on. My servant, an Irishman, never at loss for a statement or a conjecture, assured me that Sebastopol was being assaulted, and added, "Thank God, we'll soon be in it now Surr! Lie still"—both of which feats I found difficult of accomplishment. It was, alas! no assault from our side—but the boldest and best-planned sortie to raise a siege, of which there is any record in military history. Had the Russian general who commanded the chief attack, and who fell early in the field, not mistaken his instructions, and massed his columns on the wrong ground, the day would have gone hard with England. It went hard enough as it was, but fortunately the British soldier was seized that morning with the devil of carnage, and determined to conquer or die. I saw men whose ammunition had been expended running back to the reserve tumbrils, refilling their pouches and coat breasts with cartridges, and of their own accord returning to fight, and very often to die. They could easily have gone from the field, and nobody have been a bit the wiser; but somehow these men were animated with a feeling that was sublime in its recklessness of danger and its determination to die or win. Writing of that day in the light of the present war fires which have so scorched French soil, I cannot but feel some pangs of regret that for "political reasons," we could not help France when the sword of the giant was at her throat. Of course, I only write as a soldier, not as a politician, and the excuse for my not understanding that the late action of England was in accordance with true political economy, must be found in the fact that I was one of those wet, weary, and woe-begone Englishmen, who after battling for hours against the fearful odds of Inkermann, and almost despairing of the day, hailed with rapture the sight of the advancing tri-color of France, and joined in the wild cheer of welcome, "Thank God, the French have come!" To me and to those who remember that thrilling moment, it may be excused if something like a blush should mantle to our cheeks, remembering how England has repaid that debt of gratitude to France in her hour of struggle and dark trial. But gratitude is, I suppose, a consideration not for nations, and only occasionally for individuals. On this occasion of Inkermann I saw it exemplified in a way that inclined me to believe more in it than Life's experience generally leads one to do. A—, whom I have mentioned, my friend and captain, late strict adjutant and disciplinarian, fell early in the day. As the general of his division wrote to his father in telling him of his son's death—"in a sanguinary battle, such as that of Inkermann, a man of your son's conspicuous gallantry could not have hoped to have escaped"—so were we, scattered about the field as all were on that day when Fate appeared to be the only commander-in-chief of our army, hardly surprised to learn that our comrade had met the death he most wished to die, long before we knew whether we were victors or losers of that bloody field. We had little time to think then of our loss—our rough work was before us—to fight and spare not, for, like the soldiers of Meance, we were too weak for mercy, and dared not spare a foe—but victory at length came—at least when night fell we were in possession of all the ground which we had lost in the morning, and the Russian had retreated into his stronghold. It was a victory almost worse than a defeat, but upon this we did not ponder, as we wended our weary way towards "home," as with poetic license we called our canvass habitations. The little force I was with had started for the field at early dawn, and it was dark ere we returned. The distance actually travelled could not have been less than ten miles, and the men were wet, footsore, and hungry, and had been fighting for hours, in ignorance of how the day was going. A sorrier lot in appearance you would not have asked to see. Falstaff would not have marched through Coventry with them—that's flat. Before they were dismissed to their tents, a call was made by my brother subaltern for volunteers to return with us to the battle-field and search for our captain's body. We only wanted a few men to assist us in the search and to carry in the corpse. With one sudden burst of feeling the whole number stepped forward and stated their readiness to go. We chose a few, but were accompanied by numbers (in spite of orders to remain behind), and I will not soon forget that sad eager search, the finding of the body of the young and handsome soldier, and the careful carrying back to camp of our dear dead friend. No woman's hands could have touched that clay with kindlier, gentler hands than those which laid poor A— beneath the colors in front of the camp. It was the colonel's order that he should lie there for the night, and there we left him. Some hours afterwards I could not help stealing from my tent and going to take another look at the dead. I see the scene before me now as I write, although I am writing of sixteen year ago. The moon had just risen, and was shedding a soft but clear light upon the face of him who had been struck down in the "glory of his glittering youth"—the face wearing a smile almost as bright as the moonbeams and as if in mockery of death—that strange sweet smile which comes—especially to those shot in battle.

"Before Decay's effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where Beauty lingers."

The sentry was walking up and down on his post with all military precision, looking only to his front. But leaning on his stick, and gazing steadfastly on the face of the dead was our old colonel a veteran of the Peninsula, who had seen a score of battles. There he stood motionless and thoughtful. I am no artist, but as I silently and unnoticed withdrew, I thought that a picture could be made of that scene—the moon lighting up the two faces, the dead and the living—the sentry pacing on his duty as if it were a thing of every day, and the field of Inkermann a black shadow in the background.

PENDENNIS, Major.

—*Englishman.*

THE DECLINE OF PARLIAMENTARY TALENT.

(*Spectator*, Feb. 11.)

WHERE are the rising statesmen? The question is serious; for all the men of first-rate ability in the House of Commons were trained in a past generation, and bear the trace of political influences that have now vanished. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Forster are each in his way the equal of the most powerful minds that ever swayed the House. But where are the young men who can take their places? Nay, where are the young men who can fill the position of such debaters as Mr. Horsman? That Mr. Vernon Harcourt is the most eloquent of living orators and the greatest of living statesmen, he himself is supposed to class with such elementary truths as the law of gravitation; but there is a slight difference of opinion on that point between Mr. Harcourt and the rest of mankind. Mr. Fawcett is painfully well-informed, has courage for anything, and is a good example of the old shrieking Radical, dashed with a cross of the philosophical breed that sprang from the *Westminster Review*. But the England of past days demanded higher qualifications from her statesmen. Mr. Winterbotham has good powers of speech, a capacity for epigram, and the courage to say what he thinks in the most irritating style at his command; and hence he will take a high place below the gangway, unless he shall be too soon tamed into decorous dullness by the taskwork and the traditions of office. Sir Charles Dilke can think independently, and write well. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice is a clever man, with a turn for polish of style and point of epigram. On the Liberal side of the House, such are the men who most nearly resemble the old scholarly breed. On the Tory side there are some clever men, with the doubtful exception of Mr. Plunket, who seems to have inherited a share of his grandfather's brilliant eloquence. All the other members of mark in both parties are men of mere detail, who can master a pile of facts in such mechanical fassion as a barrister masters a brief. They can cram themselves with blue-books, and then pour out the stuff in its old raw state, untouched by one ray of genius, by the slightest power of artistic arrangement, by the faintest dye of original thought, or by any trace of capacity for rhetoric. They are emphatically "safe" men, who will make admirable Under-Secretaries of State, and in time, perhaps, do good work as statesman as Mr. Bruce. From the accession of George III. till a recent day, the House of Commons saw a very different kind of men constantly ready to step into the foremost ranks. The two Foxes, the two Pitts, Grenville, Wyndham, Burke, Sheridan, Barré, Liverpool, Huskisson, Canning, Percival, Grey, Horner, and Peel represent a crowd of young statesmen who formed an unbroken chain of political intellect. Each link was a brilliant recruit ready to fill up a gap in the Cabinet or to do splendid work in debate. When Mr. Gladstone looks around, he sees abundant power of mastering detail, a prolific readiness to "hit the political nail on the dative case," admirable aptitude for business, and a consummate mastery of the multiplication-table; but he looks in vain for the broad statesmanship or the intellectual brilliancy with which the House of Commons was richly endowed in past days. He surveys only a Sahara of mediocrity.

Many sneers have been levelled at the eagerness with which the House once trusted in Latin quotations; and no doubt, it is childish to study an English speech with stale epigrams borrowed at second-hand from Horace. But the practice was at least a tribute to culture, displayed an eagerness to link the University with the Senate, and a horror of vulgarizing politics into an affair of parochial calculation. But the old scholarly traditions of debate are vanishing, and the art of political oratory lives in the speeches only of a few elderly statesmen. In the days of Pitt and Fox all the rising men trained themselves to speak with artistic grace and Ciceronian polish, as carefully as the young political writers of our own day study the periods, the epigram, the irony, the argument of Swift, Pascal, Junius, Courier, and Cobbett. Oratory was still deemed a fine art. But then came the triumph of the ten-pounders, the sovereignty of the British bourgeoisie, and the demand for the repeal of the Corn Laws, on the ground that they were condemned by the rule of three. The change was good as well as inevitable, but it brought one bad result in an influx of Gradgrinds, with their cry for "facts." Peeldid much to foster the demand by the incurably common-place clearness of his powerful mind; and did Cobden by his wonderful capacity for seeing, stating, and arguing from the facts that lay right ahead, and by the serenely mercantile dogmatism with which he took for granted that those facts covered the whole world of political thought. Happily, Mr. Bright had lived outside the counting-house. He had fed on the manna of the English poets, as well as on the earthly figures of the statisticians. His own genius and the study of Milton had given him the power of clothing the skeleton of political fact in the forms of classic rhetoric; so that, although innocent of an university training, he has acquired a style which is the despair of scholars, and which will give him a foremost place in the literature of English oratory when the themes of his speeches shall have been forgotten by all save political students. And the culture represented by Mr. Bright is manifest in the speeches of far inferior men. Although Mr. Horsman never displays any solidity of political knowledge or accuracy of thought, he has ever at his command copious, powerful, and artistically managed rhetoric. But Mr. Horsman belongs to an older generation than the present. The new men do not even aspire to speak well. They are great only in their capacity for "bolting" facts. They are appallingly well-informed. And from the beginning to the end of a session they do not utter a single sentence which a single human being can remember for a single week. Since this is an age of speculation and of revolutionary thinking, the House of Commons might be expected to present a strong array of the political thoughts which De Tocqueville, Mill, and Comte have made the very counters of reflection in the European mind of culture. But, in reality, the House was never more destitute of speculative ability, and never had a greater contempt for *doctrinaires*. When Mr. Mill toned his fine speeches with the thoughts that form the common-places of political philosophy, the crowd of country gentlemen would scarcely listen with patience to what they deemed professional lecture, and it was ostentatiously whispered that he ought to have at hand a black-board for the visual demonstration of his theorems.

What, then, are the causes of such a severance between the supreme legislative assembly and the highest culture of the country? Why have we no such band of budding statesmen as clustered round Fox, Pitt, and even Peel? It has been suggested that Mr. Gladstone is himself so fond of taking all the real work into his own hands, that he does not train a school of statesmen, like his master Peel. But the fact is, that he cannot get the men to train. A partial explanation may be found, however, in the new dignity and character of the newspaper press. Political questions can be so much more thoroughly debated in the leading columns of a public journal than in the House of Commons, that the work of debate is now chiefly conducted through the agency of printed words. Much of the utility that would attach to great oratorical practical grace to the House of Commons is now turned into the channel of political literature. And the Press affords an incomparably better field than the House for the discussion of those political considerations which belong to the province of speculation. Hence the tendency is for the House to become more and more a place of hard and practical debate. But the real explanation of the divorce between the highest culture of the nation and its greatest political assembly is, that the House is every year becoming more "middle-classish." The abolition of the rotten boroughs has shut up an avenue by which men who were both great and practical

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

We are to have an International Exhibition this year at South Kensington, and yearly for ever after, it appears, from the statement to that effect made by her Majesty's Commissioners, and the inference to be derived from the permanent character of the buildings. The edifice is in de corated Italian style, with mouldings cornices, columns, and courses in buff-coloured terra-cotta; the brickwork being of the hard red Fareham bricks, so as to match the garden architecture, and harmonize with the new Museum buildings, which are rising in front of them. The terra-cotta and red Fareham bricks are more durable against the stress of a London winter than even granite. The building is capable of holding about fifty thousand persons. Briefly, the objects the Commissioners have in view are as follow:—They propose, in the first place, to make an International Exhibition a permanent institution of the country, giving to industrial art the same opportunity that is afforded to fine art by the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy. In the second place, they produce the area over which the exhibition shall spread itself, by reducing the various industries into groups, and taking certain of these each year, bring the entire industry of the country under review every seven or eight years, fine art being a standing division of the programme. And, in the third place, to restrict the conditions under which exhibits have hitherto been received, by making all articles undergo a preliminary sifting, through appointed committees of selection, thus excluding all works that do not possess sufficient artistic merit to warrant their exhibition, and by the further exclusion of mere masses of natural products. The manufactures exhibited this year will be woollens and pottery, in addition to fine art of every description. France, it is said, notwithstanding the war, will be a large contributor; but, what with the absorption of the energies of the peoples of France and Germany in the war, and an apparent want of public interest in this country in the project, it is not probable that the Exhibition of 1871 will rival its predecessors of 1851 or 1862.—*Once a Week.*

COLOURING MEERSCHAUMS.

There is scarce a subject of any kind now-a-days that has not a special literature expressly devoted to technical treatment and instruction. No sooner is a test developed, or a fashion generated, than experts rush into print with handy books to suit the occasion containing the most exhaustive rules and hints on the most trivial matters. In this manner croquet has been reduced to a science; whist is far more difficult to acquire properly than Sanscrit; and feeding your canary or bringing up pet dogs in the way they should go is a branch of learning taught by numerous and diligent professors. The reflection naturally occurs to us, how was it that these were done before the thousand and one manuals and *vade mecums* were composed? Billiards were played in England long before it was thought necessary to study a series of diagrams as a preparation for taking a cue in hand, and old ladies managed their poodles long previous to the appearance of a volume on the cultivation of such small deer. Yet, no doubt, people with fancies like to have their notions and whims elaborated. The fox-hunter has an honest affection for a book with a whiff of the stable-lamp about it; anglers never weary of reading the sketches of their brethren who can convert for a time their quill float into the goose quill that dips into the ink pot; and the lovers of the board of green cloth not unnaturally are curious to know if Mr. Roberts can put into words a receipt for difficult cannons and losing hazards. We confess, however, that the latest novelty in this way somewhat surprises us. The wants, the luxurious wants, of the hour are curious enough, as all who run may read; but it does startle us a little to be informed that there is a pressing need and demand for a disquisition on the proper method of colouring meerschaum pipes. Yes, there is an author in the field who has come forward to supply this craving for information on the part of a section of our community. Very gravely and seriously, with a full sense of the responsibilities of his undertaking, does this writer approach his task. There is a dignified solemnity in his style which indicates a profound consciousness of the utility and intrinsic importance of his theme. He never permits himself to joke or to trifle with it. His mission is to teach the rising generation how to colour pipes, and if he were bidding them remember their latter end, he could not be more earnest or more impressive in his deportment.

The meerschaum itself, we are informed, is made from a material gathered out of "the wavy breast of an inland sea." Beware of spurious imitations when buying the piece of the breast you mean to smoke. Our author is no tradesman. He writes in the spirit of a smoker, and not of a cigar merchant. He warns us that the latter has his own recipes for colouring, but with his object is more your failure than your success. At every break-down you come to him again for a new pipe, and thus his bad advice tells to his own good. Suppose, however, that you have escaped the preliminary perils of a meerschaum buyer. Suppose that you have obtained "a pipe to your satisfaction." Then comes the grand question of the "plug." After perfectly acquiring the proper usage and nice conduct of the plug, a pupil may proceed to fill his pipe. It will be observed that before he charges it, he practises as it were with his empty meerschaum, like a raw recruit who cannot be trusted with cartridges, and who is only privileged to handle an unloaded rifle. Now it is not usually thought difficult to smoke. The task or recreation comes as easy to most people as respiration; but to smoke a meerschaum with effect is another affair altogether. The slave of the meerschaum must be very tender with his pet, when it first comes into his possession. The article is delicate, and "may not be used out of doors for the first few days." Then the neophyte must be cautious in grooming, so to speak, his toy. As soon as it colours, he must be more cautious and discreet than before in looking after it. It may be scratched, or burned, or bruised, or what not, and then all your trouble and anxiety are gone for nothing. In fact, there is only one mode of doing credit to the advice of our author. You must, in order to have a presentable, not to say edifying pipe, spend your days and your nights in colouring your meerschaum.

Now a reflection arises out of a trivial subject like this which is not altogether of a humorous tendency. Who are the young gentlemen who are willing to devote their energies to the noble office of turning a piece of white clay into the resemblance of a piece of brown clay? It is for them, we suppose, that these *Editions de Luxe* of meerschaum are prepared—Venus sprawling over the stem, the Devil grinning from the bowl; while his sconce is stuffed with bird's-eye, the moon-complexioned negro whose skin is to assume its native mahogany according to the triumphant advance of the smoker to the highest point of success in colouring. Men very often write on the idle industry and worthless flirtations of ladies with boudoir work, potichomanie or tatting, or dabbling in water colours; but surely these meaningless occupations are not nearly so absurd as that of solemnly endeavouring to colour a pipe. But something must be done to kill time. It is a fact that there are a few thousand golden and electro-plate youths in London, who regard a coloured meerschaum as a precious possession, and who are dependent on trifles of the kind, or on vicious excitement, for all the interest they can discover in existence. It is for them the elaborate meerschaums are exhibited; for them the ivory cigar cases, and the gilt tinder cord, and the other paraphernalia of a similar description. Their follies are more silly and extravagant than those of their ancestors. While there are many young men in town who do not shirk the boldest and roughest gymnastic and athletic pursuits, we have a growing host of dwindled dandies sauntering through the streets with strong points of resemblance to the *petits crevés* of the French Empire. To creatures of this character literature, science, art, politics are terms that convey no meaning or suggestion of an intelligible or coherent nature. When they have dressed themselves and performed their diurnal lounges with their friends of the same pattern, they think they have done enough for their order and degree. It is even difficult to get them to go out into society. Whole sets of these decorative nincompoops make a boast of not attending dinner parties when invited, and of never frequenting a ball save it be a *demi-monde* entertainment where their manners and accomplishments are duly measured and appreciated. The most harmless occupation that a person of this quality perhaps could engage in, would be the colouring of a meerschaum. If he follows the rules laid down in the treatise to which we have referred, he will have to lead a comparatively quiet and indoor life, and must discipline his habits in accordance with a definite list of regulations. At the same time, it is difficult to conceive how he can have an exalted idea of the peculiar function he discharges. While the world is vexed with a hundred problems, stirred and vibrating at this hour with a spirit of eager research into provinces of thought and speculation hitherto hidden, or regarded as sacred inclosures with an accepted history, our young men are contemplating the possibility of colouring meerschaums quickly and effectually. Perhaps the meerschaum treatise will not be justified as a literary venture by being a success. At any rate, the notion would not have taken a practical form unless its author hoped to get clients and patrons. He might improve, we imagine, on his idea by opening a smoking academy. Here he might exemplify his theories and exhibit specimens of meerschaums in every stage of progress or of retrogression. Young men might be taught to make rings, to smoke under water, or to send the tobacco gracefully curling from their ears, an accomplishment which if we do not mistake has been acquired by steady and persevering exertions. If there are people who will buy a book on the Meerschaum, there surely must be many who would desire to have an interview with the professor of colouring personally. However, of this our author may be the best judge. We have not as yet seen an expression of opinion from the Anti-Tobacco Society on the brochure. We recommend a perusal of it to that zealous and prudent confederation. They will perceive by it that the tobacco-demon is more abroad than ever; and that he has his high priests and votaries ready to worship him with coloured meerschaums, and consume nicotine in his honour until it fermentes their brains and blackens their pipe-bowls.—*Daily News*, Feb. 17.

INFANT NOURISHMENT.—In the Royal Nurseries the Food prepared by Savory and Moore has the preference. Dr. H. Barker says, it "resembles mother's Milk as closely as possible." "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Soc. Sci. Rev. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall. No Boiling or Straining required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. Prepared by Savory and Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

THE CAN-CAN.

The manager of the Oxford Music Hall, Brighton, was summoned on Thursday before the County Court by Mdlle. La Ferte, the feminine captain of a troupe of French dancers. The manager, according to Mdlle.'s account, complained that the dresses of the company "were not low enough in the bodies or short enough in the skirts; to which she said she answered she was not going on the stage almost in a state of nudity for him or anyone else." The evidence went to show that the caterer for a section of the Brighton public wanted in fact the Can-can performed in a more emphatic manner than the danseuse or her team would venture upon; and he moreover contended that several of the subordinate actors in that instructive quadrille were ignorant of the steps, and of the very first principles of can-canning. He felt that the figures and contortions were in truth so mitigated and reformed, that the spectacle, as compared with the graceful original, was as water unto wine. One of the plaintiff's young ladies admitted that she was only a 'prentice hand at the business, having hitherto devoted her professional talents to page parts at Covent-garden. Mr. William Botham was evidently disappointed at not having exhibited the Can-can pure and simple at his music-hall; but he may console himself by the reflection that if his zeal in that respect had exceeded by any chance his discretion, he ran a risk of losing his licence. The improved tone of morality noticeable in the heroically expressed sentiments of Mdlle. La Ferte is reassuring. Perhaps the recent prosecution of another enterprising ballet mistress for not having complied with a sumptuary edict of our Lord Chamberlain had something to do with Mdlle.'s assertion of her natural right to clothe herself and her companions decently. Why does not Mr. W. Botham follow the good example of Mr. Strange, and substitute the comparatively harmless bellowing of war songs for the questionable attractions of the Parisian nautch?—*Daily News*, Feb. 13.

Rev. Mr. VOYSEY'S HERESIES.

(*Standard*, Feb. 13.)

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed the appeal of the Rev. Charles Voysey, and sentenced him to be deprived of his office. No Christian man will doubt the justice of the decision, or deem the penalty too severe. It is simply astounding that a person holding the office of a clergyman should think himself at liberty to entertain and to publish such opinions as those promulgated by Mr. Voysey. They are not only in violent antagonism with the plain teaching of the Church of England, but strike at the very foundation of the faith common to all Christian communions. Mr. Voysey does not come before the world as a free lance or a Bradlaugh, seeking out the weak points in Christian theology. He starts on his enterprise as a clergyman, bound by the most solemn obligations to accept the very tenets which he calls in question and repudiates. We say distinctly that there is no room in the Christian ministry, still less in the ministry of the Church of England, for a person holding the opinions put forth by Mr. Voysey, and that we know of hardly any scandal equal to that which he has occasioned by coming forward as a clergyman to denounce doctrines which are the cardinal verities of the faith he has pledged himself to accept and uphold. He has done this deliberately, publicly, and defiantly, and the punishment which has overtaken him is no whit too heavy for his offence. Mr. Voysey was charged with having violated the laws ecclesiastical by writing and publishing a series of essays or sermons, entitled, "The Sling and the Stone," in which he maintained and promulgated "doctrines contrary and repugnant to or inconsistent with the Articles of Religion and the Formularies of the Church of England." The consistent aim of these essays was to degrade the Second Person of the Trinity, to deny his Godhead, and to repudiate the merits and reality of His atoning sacrifice. It was not a moot point of theology which brought Mr. Voysey into the field. He made war upon one of the leading articles of the Christian faith. Moreover, the offence was not completed in a single act. It was repeated from week to week in a publication exclusively devoted to the purpose. It is more than three years back since the vicar of Healaugh entered upon his mischievous crusade, and it will not be forgotten how loud and general was the indignation excited by the lengthened immunity extended to him. At length the Archbishop of York was in a manner forced to take action. The case was first heard before the Chancery Court of the Province of York, and the result was the admission of the articles charged, and the condemnation of the defendant. Mr. Voysey appealed from this decision to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the whole case was argued before their lordships at great length in November last. The judgment given on Saturday last dismisses the appeal from the decree of the provincial court, condemns the appellant in costs and sentences him to be deprived of his office unless he retracts his errors within a week. This, however, Mr. Voysey has positively refused to do, and it may therefore be assumed that the sentence will be carried out, and that his opportunities for mischief will be at an end so far as they were favoured by his tenure of office in the Church of England.

The Court held that all the articles filed, except one, had been sustained, and as these articles contain the charge, cite the passage on which it is founded, and oppose to it the precise Article of Religion which it is held to contravene, it will not be difficult to give some idea of the kind of doctrine which Mr. Voysey ventured to disseminate with the authority which belonged to him as a clergyman of the Church of England. Thus, under the head of the Atonement, we find him maintaining, in the teeth of the 15th and 31st Articles of Religion, that our Lord has not made an atonement or reconciliation for sin, that there was no need of such atonement, and that "it is the most revolting of our popular beliefs" to think that he did suffer, or that it was necessary that he should suffer. Now, the Articles state in so many words that the Sacrifice of Calvary is "the redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual." Mr. Voysey is bound by these articles. The acceptance of these doctrinal statements was one of the main conditions of his admission to the order of the priesthood. Is he not flagrantly violating their plain meaning when he lays it down without any qualification at all that the Saviour did not bear the punishment due to our sins, nor suffer in our stead? And is it tolerable that a clergyman should thus be permitted to give the lie to the most essential doctrines of the Church whose commission he bears? In other passages we find Mr. Voysey repudiating such cardinal tenets as that man is born in sin, that he needs atonement, or that he stands in danger of eternal punishment. But the most revolting heresy is that in which he denies to the Saviour that position in the Trinity which all Christian communions have assigned to him. Mr. Voysey lays it down that "our Lord is no more very God of very God, begotten not made, than we men are," and that "the worship of Christ is idolatry, and is inconsistent with the worship of the true God, and that it is an instance of holding up our hands to a strange God, and outrivals the worship of the true God, and draws away our highest affection from one God to another." Lastly, he is made responsible for alleging that "worship of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost is the worship of three Gods, and that the worship of the Son and Holy Ghost is idolatry, and that the belief in the Godhead of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, as expressed in the Nicene Creed, weakens and disguises the belief in one God the Father, and obliterates the true name of God."

We have quoted these shocking passages with much pain and reluctance, but it was necessary, to show what kind of offender Mr. Voysey is to bring down upon himself the sharp punishment which the Supreme Court of Appeal has awarded to him. We have uniformly deprecated the party prosecutions which have been of such frequent recurrence in the ecclesiastical courts of late, but in the present instance our only ground of complaint is that the excesses of Mr. Voysey have not long since been checked. It has always been the policy of the Judicial Committee to interpret the law as liberally as possible. It has looked upon all matters of controversy with that large and comprehensive view which is the special characteristic of the Church of England itself. In all questions of doctrine it has uniformly refused to shape its definitions to suit the aims of rival parties. It did not stamp Mr. Gorham's doctrine as strictly heretical, but simply admitted it as a possible, though extreme, view of the doctrine of Baptism, and it dealt with the Essayists in the same sense. In dealing with questions of ritual it has to shape its decisions by its appreciation of matters of fact; but where it is a question of lawful liberty within the limits of the Church it is not the policy of the Court to favour a narrow or restricted interpretation of the law. But there was no question of lawful liberty involved in the case of Mr. Voysey. From his vantage-ground within the Church he was doing the kind of work against Christianity which we might expect at the hands of an infidel propagandist outside. Much latitude might have been allowed to him if he had been combatting the extreme views adopted by some divines of rival schools, but this was no part of Mr. Voysey's aim. He claimed and enjoyed for a time the widest licence to deprave and denounce fundamental doctrines of the Church whose commission he bears, and we shall never cease to wonder at his apparent unconsciousness of the dishonesty of which he was guilty. The vicar of Healaugh had no right to hold the opinions set down in the "Sling and the Stone," far less to publish them. We cannot believe that he entered the ministry of the Church, and subscribed the articles which he has since so flagrantly contravened, cherishing opinions which he must have known to be in violent antagonism with the letter and the spirit of her doctrinal standards. We are bound to conclude that the heresies which he now avows were the growth of later years, but we are still at a loss to understand how he could advocate and promulgate them as a minister of the Church of England. It seems doubtful whether the stern correction of the Supreme Court of Appeal will bring home to him a real sense of the wrong he has inflicted upon the communion which accepted him as one of its teachers. It is satisfactory to know that, if he persists in propagating his pernicious heresies, he will no longer be permitted to do so in his character as a clergyman of the Church of England.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Tayl r Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adopting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, an a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœop-thic and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

MASQUERADES.

The Brighton papers are filled with splendid accounts of a *bal masqué* held in that town; but the masquerade is gradually becoming a thing of the past. Some idea, however, may be gained from the following as to the manner in which they were carried out a hundred years ago:—"About ten in the evening, the masquerade opened at Mrs. Cornely's in Soho. Among the company were the following characters:—A friar, with an excellent mask, and a well-dressed lady abbess; two ladies, in crimpled crape, the materials not poorer than the fancy; a Spaniard, in scarlet satin, with brown fur edgings, had a good effect, though improper for his climate; a madman, with a four-square hat ornamented with straw: his woollen mantle had the nine of diamonds on the shoulder, and to his belt hung a large horn—in his company was often seen an honest sergeant-at-law taking briefs without taking fees; a pretty milkmaid with her pail, in company with a high-dressed mask, arm in arm; two jolly sailors in quest of company; a hussar, in green, with silver-heeled shoes; a shepherd, in green and white, all riband and flutters; a simple conjuror, known by his long beard and wand; a watchman, with candle and lantern, crying past twelve o'clock; three comical devils, very tempting, and two dry devils that every one avoided. A very elegant lady, in a Parisian silver tissue robe, was esteemed the smartest in the house; a hobbling countryman, who very wittily said he could dance like *anything*; three harlequins without oil in their joints; a cricket-player; a very fat running footman. A corpse, dressed in a shroud, with a coffin, alarmed numbers of the ladies and gentlemen. The coffin was black, with ornamented handles; on the breast-plate was inscribed—

"'Mortals, attend! This pale and ghastly spectre
Threw means ago on phlegm and stout as Hector.
Cornely's, Almack's, and the Coterie
Have now reduced me to the thing you see.
Oh! shun harmonic, routes, and midnight revel,
Or you and I shall soon be on a level.'"

Even then the masquerade had its opponents; for we find a critic of the period denouncing it as "a very low piece of foolery, fit only for children and for persons of little and trifling genius, who can entertain themselves at *blind man's buff*." Mrs. Cornely's scenes to have been the fashionable resort of the day for masquerades; for we read elsewhere that "a masqued ball, or masquerade, was this evening given at Mrs. Cornely's by the gentlemen of the Tuesday Nights' Club, at which were present near 800 persons of principal distinction."—*Once a Week.*

SCRIPTURE AND MARRIAGE LAWS.

(*Weekly Scotsman*, Feb. 11.)

Apart altogether from questions as to what is morally right and socially desirable in the matter of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, there are at least two strong objections to what is called "the Scripture argument" in favour of the existing prohibition—at all events, as that argument was put by the chairman and others at the little meeting held here last week. That argument treats Scripture as a "nose o' wax," to be twisted this way and that according to the fancies, not only of this or that sect but of this or that locality and individual; and, whatever the weakness or strength of the argument, it places the question as to law-making on a false basis. It might safely be said that, in all Scripture, there is not a word against such marriages; that the only thing that can be disputed is that a certain passage is a plain sanction of such marriages; and that those who deny that sanction apply a principle of interpretation which, if admitted, might justify any man in attempting to show that any verse in the Bible means just the very reverse of what it says. But it may be enough to say that this so-called Scripture argument, which is sought to be made, or rather has been made, the basis of prohibitory legislation, not only has not the common consent even of the churches, but is repudiated by the vast majority of Christendom. Still more, Scripture on this point is interpreted in opposite ways by persons belonging to the same churches, and even living so near to one another as the north and south banks of the Tweed. For instance, Scottish Congregationalists, so far as they have spoken, have declared, with much variety of solemn phrase, that the marriages in question are forbidden by the word of God; whilst the members of the same church who happened to live in England declare that there is no such prohibition, and demand from the Legislature what their Scottish brethren demand that the Legislature shall refuse—all on the authority of Scripture. In the English Church, those who deny the Scripture prohibition, and seek the removal of the legal prohibition, are mainly the Low or Evangelical party, as might indeed be deterred from the manner taking the leading part in Parliament on that side—formerly Mr. Spooner, now Mr. Thomas Chambers, in the Commons, and the Bishop of Ripon in the Lords; whilst in Scotland persons of the same evangelical religious principles or school are loud and eager on the other side. Or, to come closer still, we have divines of the Free Church denouncing as "abhorrent," "impure," and so on, the opinion on the Scriptural argument held by their own Chalmers. Now, without saying anything as to who is in the right, we say that it is a scandal and a wound to religion thus to have a few apparently plain words of the Bible endowed with opposite meanings by men belonging to the same churches, and whose points of view differ in nothing but that some look at the Bible from the south and some from the north side of an imaginary boundary-line between what were once two separate kingdoms. That there should be a difference of interpretation on such a point as between Churchman and Dissenter, or Moderate, High Church, and Evangelical, is unseemly enough; but that each of these should differ within itself according as it is geographically English or Scotch is infinitely mischievous. Pope says, with too much truth—"The Scripture in time of dispute is like an open town in time of war, which serves indifferently the occasions of both parties—each makes use of it for the present turn." But there is a peculiar flagrancy in the present specimen of that kind of abuse. The parties do not seize, one this thing and the other that, but both the same thing—each assevcrating all the while that the thing is black, and the other that it is white. It is clear that one of them must be making in vain the commandments of God, not merely by the traditions, but by the veriest local traditions, of men.

Practically, an even more important objection to the use of this Scriptural argument is, that, whichever side may prove the accuracy of its interpretation, little or nothing will have been effected towards the settlement of the real question. Though the alleged Scriptural prohibition were proved, it does not follow that there should be a statutory prohibition; and though a Scriptural permission were proved, it does not follow that there should be a legal permission. If the law of the country were to prohibit everything prohibited in Scripture, the statute-book would need to be enormously enlarged; and if the statute-book ought to contain no prohibition but what has been transferred from Scripture, a large portion of its leaves would have to be torn out. In that very Book of Leviticus in which the prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister is said to be found, there are a hundred things ordered and a hundred prohibited which no law in this country, nor any other, either enforces or forbids. There are minute directions about the duties of the clergy and the conduct of worship, all of a highly ritualistic nature; there are strict regulations about meats and drinks, about sanitary matters, and about the management of slaves—none of which any of the gentlemen, reverend or irreverend, filling those four benches in Queen Street Hall, ever practise or even desire to compel their neighbours to practise. Dr. C. J. Brown, it is true, and pity 'tis true, proclaimed that "the laws contained in the Book of Leviticus could not be maintained to be for the Jews and not for us, any more than the command, 'Thou shalt love,'" &c. But then we have the fact staring us in the face in a hundred shapes, that Dr. C. J. Brown does not act upon, and therefore it is hoped does not believe, his own doctrine. And, though he did really believe or even try to act on "the law of Leviticus" as abiding and binding, he does not think it either right or practicable to enforce it all by statute, any more than he would seek so to enforce it all by statute any more than he would seek so to enforce the Christian law which he himself quotes, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour." On the other hand, it does not follow that, though marriage with a deceased wife's sister was permitted and practised among the Jews, it ought not to be prohibited in a modern and Christian community—only that it could not be prohibited on Judaical or Scriptural grounds. Mr. Campbell Swinton, the chairman of the late meeting, stated, with very doubtful accuracy and directly in the teeth of his own general argument, that there is not in Scripture "any express prohibition against the marriage of a man with his own daughter." Yet there is most properly an express prohibition in all human laws of what Mr. Campbell Swinton says Scripture has omitted to prohibit. The province of human law is to prohibit only what is pernicious to the community, irrespective of theological opinions—neither prohibiting all that theology prohibits, nor permitting all that theology permits.

Still less is it the province of law to enforce upon all men any of the outcomes of doubtful disputations among theologians. Mr. Campbell Swinton confessed that he had found "the Scriptural argument upon the subject attended with some difficulty;" but now, with characteristic resoluteness of purpose he has come to the desired conclusion. Having so satisfied himself with difficulty, his next step, about which he seems to have had no difficulty, is to insist that all men shall be compelled by law to do as he has with some difficulty brought himself to think—that the corn of all mankind shall be measured in his somewhat incapacious bushel. This demand is rather startling itself; but when we come to look at the reasons which Mr. Swinton parades as having satisfied *him*, the effect reaches the appalling. Thus, he rather thinks, along with "many very learned persons" unnamed, that where Scripture says, "Thou shalt not take a wife of her sister besides the other in her lifetime," the words "in her lifetime" apply to the second wife and not to the first! These are his own words, and, to prevent mistake or misbelief, he repeats the same remarkable thing in other words—"If this were considered the right reading of the passage, the union of a man with his wife's sister would be prohibited during the whole period, not of the wife's, but of the sister's life!" According, then, to this expositor, a man in compliance with the law of Leviticus, may, after all, marry the sister of his deceased wife, when, but only when, the sister also shall have become deceased! Mr. Campbell Swinton is, it will be seen, a bold man rather than an ingenious. Then the expositor thinks that perhaps the words "a wife to her sister" might be more properly, which means more conveniently, rendered, "one wife to another"—in short the text is only a prohibition of polygamy. Waxing bolder on that point, he asks—"Were their opponents prepared to hold, as according to their own doctrine they must do, that, as the passage applied only to sisters, it had no application to other women; and that, because the simultaneous marriage of two sisters was all that was prohibited, the simultaneous marriage of any other two women must be lawful, and permitted by the Divine law?" Most undoubtedly—by the Divine law as it was held and practised by the Jews. This is just one of those little difficulties which arise in working the wonderful device of applying the laws of an ancient and polygamic people to a modern and monogamic community. To argue for that device is, as Mr. Swinton admits, a work of "difficulty;" but to enforce upon all men, by the prohibitions and penalties of law, the conclusion that this or that man may bring himself to with or without difficulty, is a work of presumption and tyranny.

MR. DISRAELI ON THE CIVIL LIST.

Mr. P. Taylor's opposition to the grant of a dowry and an annuity to the Princess Louise on her marriage in the House of Commons, Feb. 16, drew from Mr. Disraeli a speech, in which he pointed out to Mr. Taylor, who had instituted a comparison with the United States, that the real Government there included Congressmen as well as the President, and as they were paid it was, perhaps, even more costly than ours. The right hon. gentleman added:—

I have more than once expressed my opinion against the principle on which the civil list was founded. It is founded on an old traditional feeling in this country that we ought to guard against the Crown being in the possession of property to an amount which may be dangerous to the liberties of England. Now, really, when we remember that an individual died only a few weeks ago, not in the most elevated class of society, whose fortune probably was quite equal to that which the Crown possesses in this country, it is too absurd for us, I think, any longer to legislate upon these old pratical superstitions (laughter). In my opinion, it would have been much better if, when this settlement was fixed upon the Crown, an estate had been entrusted to the Sovereign sufficient for the comfort and dignity of the Crown, and it might have been enjoyed by the Crown, subject to those conditions which apply to all other estates in this country, and which would have allowed to the younger children the amplest support. And as for that public pageantry of the Crown, in which the nation is more interested than the individual who wears the Crown—which I myself highly and deeply value, and which I wish to see maintained in a manner becoming an ancient and a famous people like the people of England—that might have been the subject of a vote in this House; not of an annual vote, which might have been inconvenient, but every ten years we might have voted some supplemental public expenditure of the Crown for those purposes. Ten years would have allowed us to consider any great changes which might have been produced by economical circumstances such as the discoveries of gold and their effect upon prices, or other circumstances of that kind; and then those appeals would never have been made, and these misrepresentations of the position of the Crown would never have circulated in the country (hear, hear). However, we have to deal with the circumstances before the House, and certainly the right hon. gentleman the other night was perfectly justified in saying that the title of the Sovereign of this country to the Crown estate is just as good as that of the Duke of Buccleuch or the Duke of Bedford to their estates. It is an absolute estate enjoyed by a family, and there can be no doubt that the legal position of the right hon. gentleman was correct. But having arrived at the position in which we are placed, what the House has to do is to act according to the spirit of the agreement that was entered into with her Majesty in 1837, and to support the Crown in its becoming comfort and dignity, and provide, as it was thoroughly understood at that time we ought to provide, in every becoming manner for those members of the Royal House with respect to whom her Majesty appeals to us. It must have been clear for a considerable time to any one who gives any attention to these subjects that a great change has occurred in the relations between the Crown and the subjects of the Crown For a considerable period the area out of which consorts for members of the Royal Family could be selected has been artificially diminished. By the Protestant Constitution of the country no Prince of the Latin race could intermarry with one of our Royal House. It was quite clear when the revolution commenced in Germany, and the mediatisation of so many small reigning Houses of that country occurred—when many of the reigning Houses of Germany who professed the Protestant faith disappeared—that a considerable change occurred, such as that which is now introduced to our notice. I think that a Princess of our Royal house marrying one of her Majesty's subjects is as wise as it is romantic (cheers and laughter); and to hear the hon. gentleman, who professes to be a great propagator of democratic principles, argue against the proposition of her Majesty's Government was quite a surprise. I confess I have another reason in support of this proposition, totally irrespective of that feeling of loyalty which I am sure is shared by hon. members on both sides of the House, even by the hon. gentleman. I confess I feel some satisfaction, even exultation, that for the first time a Princess of the Royal house of England is to be married to a member of the House of Commons ("hear, hear" and laughter). I have such affection for the House that I am not insensible to the honour. Our brothers cannot certainly have been very long among us, but I believe I may say, without using any words but those of truth, he has gained our sympathies by his intelligence and by his breeding (laughter). This, therefore, is an unfavorable opportunity for opposing such a grant as the right hon. gentleman has offered to our consideration.

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